





'One Man, One Vote'

# Election Ordered in Pakistan As Prelude to Constitution

KARACHI, Pakistan, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—President, Mohammed Yahya Khan announced tonight that Pakistan would have its first general election on a one-man, one-vote basis on Oct. 5 next year.

The president, who heads an interim military regime, made his announcement in a nationwide broadcast.

Gen. Yahya said that he would give the National Assembly to be chosen in the elections 120 days to decide on a new democratic constitution for this country of 120 million Moslems.

Meanwhile, the armed forces would remain the ultimate authority in Pakistan. If the assembly failed to produce a constitution within the time limit, Gen. Yahya said, he would dissolve it and have a new one elected.

Gen. Yahya, 62, has ruled Pakistan by martial law since riots

## Athens Rights Denial Alleged

(Continued from Page 1)

submission. But nonetheless such countries as Britain, Norway, Sweden and Denmark believe there are sufficient grounds for action now.

The commission concluded that while there was a period of "political instability and tension" in Greece, this did not constitute a "public emergency." While there were demonstrations in the streets, it added, the situation did "not differ markedly from that in many other countries in Europe."

It also rejected the Greek government's argument that continued suspension of rights was necessary because of post-coup bomb incidents and the growth of "illegal organizations."

"The commission does not find, on the evidence before it," the report said, "that either factor is beyond the control of the public authorities using normal measures, or that they are on a scale threatening the life of the Greek nation."

# A Visit to the Graves and Bunkers of My Lai 4

By David Hoffman

MY LAI 4, South Vietnam, Nov. 28 (UPI).—The graves are here to be counted or opened, clusters of grass-covered mounds dotting an abandoned rice paddy.

There are no headstones, no crosses, no flowers. A fence of towering bamboo surrounds the cemetery, and peasants say that many more graves lie beyond the bamboo. But for the present the graves cannot be counted. There are mines amid the death plots and visitors are advised to ration their steps and leave hurriedly.

Boys and women, girls and Vietnamese militiamen all testified yesterday that American soldiers shot the graves' occupants some 20 months ago. "They made us sit down first," said Truong Thi Tung, a 60-year-old woman who was planting rice near the graves. "I escaped by running," she told an American interpreter. She said that three in her family were killed in March, 1968. After the shooting stopped that morning, she said, "I returned and buried them."

She was asked what she thought should be done to those responsible. "They should not be punished," she said. "But the Americans should pay us something." She had come to accept the deaths but not the hardship of life as a refugee. That feeling seems common here.

At My Lai 4, peasants and Vietnamese soldiers say the secluded cemetery sits on communal property, perhaps an acre, that belonged to the now abandoned hamlet.

What the graves contain is a subject for debate. Were their occupants innocent civilians, or were they Viet Cong? Did American soldiers gun them down, or were they killed by artillery and air strikes? If the dead were civilians, had they been drafted for work by the Viet Cong? How long ago were the graves dug? The graves are evidence of nothing until such questions are answered.

Early each morning, peasants stream down the hill from Song My village, two miles southwest. They are all refugees—old women, boys and girls, no able-bodied men. They come



Aerial view of Song My taken before the alleged massacre in March, 1968.

to cut firewood, or to replant My Lai 4's paddies, or to play along the road and trails.

Within the perimeter of My Lai 4—one of several hamlets named My Lai near Song My—are the crumbling remains of a few houses, thick underbrush and wild banana trees. Children do not play there, and the mouths of cavernous, brick-lined bunkers stare back at the visitor. Normally one sees such heavily fortified firing pits only around allied outposts or within Viet Cong villages. Here one brick house alone has three bunkers.

All villagers thus far interviewed said that the Americans began shelling My Lai 4 and adjacent hamlets at 6 a.m. It was mid-March, 1968, said Ha Thi Quy, a woman in her mid-40s who claims to have been wounded in the hip by the U.S. soldiers. "There were no Viet Cong in the village. The

Americans had come before and given the children candy. But this time there were many, many people. They came after the shelling. It was all very confusing."

The hamlet dwellers were separated into groups and shot, she said. Asked whether the Americans had been provoked, she said: "No, there was no firing from the Vietnamese." She said that the scene around her was horrifying. "Heads were broken up, and pieces of flesh stuck to my body," she volunteered through an interpreter.

As Mrs. Quy talked, a crowd gathered around her, mostly toddlers in the rags of U.S. uniforms. The crowd attracted the assistant village chief, the village security officer and a policeman. The officials drove the people away and ordered Mrs. Quy inside her house. They, too, insisted American journalists

not to photograph them and not to record their conversation.

According to the officials, who refused to give their names, the people were ordered away as a security precaution. Song My was mortared frequently, they said, and so many people in one place gave the Communists a tempting target. The officials then offered to summon individual residents elsewhere for interviews. Their offer was accepted, but the individuals did not appear.

Later, in the officials' absence, one villager said that government representatives ordered them not to speak with newsmen about the alleged 1968 atrocity. The villagers' story runs counter to that of the Saigon government, which last week denied that civilians had been slain here by Americans.

No Vietnamese refers to the abandoned hamlet of My Lai 4 by that name, which appears

only on U.S. military maps. To the villagers, My Lai 4 is Tu Cong or Song Lang hamlet. Adjacent My Lai 5 is called My Hoi and My Lai 6 is Dinh Hong. All were part of Song My village and someday may be again.

My Lai 4 is less than a mile from the gleaming aluminum roofs of the densely packed village. But the line between daylight security and daylight danger cuts somewhere through that mile. To walk into My Lai 4, civilians require a military escort.

Working or playing inside My Lai were at least four other survivors. Their stories, too, were disturbingly similar. "It sounds almost rehearsed," said one American listener later.

Truong Thi Tung, the 60-year-old woman, responded immediately when asked how many My Lai 4 residents had been killed in mid-March, 1968. "Three hundred and seventy," she said. The same figure was offered by several others interviewed in previous visits by newsmen.

But the people inside My Lai 4 also said they could identify the occupants of some individual graves. Truong Thi Tung pointed toward a cluster of mounds, then toward a 12-year-old boy. "There, she said, the boy's parents are buried."

The boy said that when the Americans came he was at the market. Returning to the village, he said he saw the corpses and fled in terror.

Nguyen Thi Thu, a shy 12-year-old girl, said that five in her family had been shot—her mother and father, an older brother, a younger brother and a younger sister.

The several thousand inhabitants of Song My village come from My Lai 4, 5 and 6 and an unknown number of other neighboring hamlets. They live behind a fence of sharpened bamboo sticks and their only round-the-clock protection consists of a combined action platoon—12 U.S. Marines, 25 Vietnamese militiamen and one sentry dog.

"I've been around a lot of villas," said one marine. "The people all came out and helped us dig bunkers. Here when we build a bunker the people steal the wood."

## As Trial of 43 Begins

# Ex-Adviser to Thieu Admits He's Leader of Red Spy Ring

(Continued from Page 1)

among those charged with acting against the national security, both strongly denied any contacts with Communists.

Nguyen Van Kinh, the first defendant called on to answer the

treason charges, surprised observers when he admitted that he was a Communist and had been a member of the Communist party since 1949. He and most of the other defendants had been expected to plead innocent.

## Reds Step Up Shelling of Beret Camp

SAIGON, Nov. 28 (UPI).—North Vietnamese troops today poured a 120-round mortar, rocket and artillery barrage into the Green Beret camp at Bu Prang.

For the U.S. and South Vietnamese defenders at Bu Prang, it was the heaviest overnight shelling in 11 days and one of the heaviest of the daily bombardments that began 31 days ago. No one was killed.

In two other major developments reported today:

- Guerrillas ambushed a column of South Vietnamese militiamen 73 miles southwest of Saigon yesterday, killing 36 and wounding 12—the latest in a series of successful Viet Cong attacks in the Mekong Delta. No guerrilla losses were reported.
- Seventy-three civilians from a Viet Cong-held village surrendered to U.S. troops 77 miles northwest of Saigon. They said they had been frightened by U.S. shells falling near their village but felt safe in seeking asylum because allied propaganda broadcasts had assured them of good treatment.

The shelling of Bu Prang was one of 33 overnight salvos against allied targets. Headquarters reported generally light fighting across the war zone.

Casualties at Bu Prang were described as light, with no fatalities, because most of the garrison members were sleeping in their bunkers when the barrage began.

Lodge "Misunderstood"

SAIGON, Nov. 28 (AP).—The South Vietnamese government repeated today that it will never accept a coalition government in any form or grant territorial concessions to the Communists.

The foreign affairs ministry issued the statement to clear up what it termed a misunderstanding of remarks by Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge following the 44th meeting of the Paris peace talks Wednesday.

Mr. Lodge had told newsmen that the United States would be willing to talk to Hanoi about a new coalition government in South Vietnam, but stipulated that the present Saigon government would have to ratify any agreement on this or any other question.

The Foreign Affairs Ministry said: "What resulted in the misunderstanding of Ambassador Cabot Lodge's statement by public opinion derived from the fact that the Vietnamese and American governments, in their devotion to search for peace, have emphasized their readiness to discuss whatever problems are initiated by the other side."

"However, we will never accept neither coalition under any form whatever nor territorial concession to the Communists."

## 5 Japanese Students Given 16 to 20 Months

TOKYO, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Tokyo District Court passed sentence today on the first seven of about 380 students indicted for rioting in clashes with police at Tokyo University last January.

Presiding Judge Isao Okagaki sentenced five of the seven students to prison terms ranging from 18 to 20 months. The other two received suspended sentences.

## Seoul Hangs Spy

SEOUL, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—South Korean schoolteacher Sang-su Yoon, 50, was hanged at Seoul's Sudamun prison today for spying for North Korea. He was one of 16 defendants convicted in August.

## Nixon Aide Admits Loophole Exists To Dodge Draft in Lottery System

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP).—President Nixon's draft lottery system may give many deferment-holders a perfectly legal way to duck the draft entirely, a White House aide acknowledged.

Peter Flanagan, Mr. Nixon's staff expert on the draft plan, conceded in an interview Wednesday that a deferred draft registrant could choose the year he wants to be most exposed to the draft by deliberately timing the loss of his deferment—by dropping out of school or quitting a job, for example.

And he could do it, Mr. Flanagan said, near the end of a year in which it is already apparent his number is not likely to be called. The result: a loophole big enough to drive a truckload of college students through.

The student could give himself four years to choose from by starting college and his deferment at age 18, when his draft liability begins. If during one of those four years, he appears from the lottery his number will be bypassed, he could simply drop out of school or fail his courses, join the I-A pool, and wait out the year for the draft notice he is pretty certain won't come.

When the year runs out, so does his biggest chance of being drafted. For all practical purposes, he's in the clear unless the draft pool is swept by unexpectedly massive draft call.

Just such a possibility was pointed out to Mr. Flanagan last May after Mr. Nixon first outlined his draft proposal, and Mr. Flanagan commented then, "Those are damn good questions. We haven't got all the details worked out yet."

## U.S., Russia Agree to Recess SALT to Analyze Positions

By Bernard Gwertzman

HELSINKI, Nov. 28 (NYT).—The United States and the Soviet Union today held their fifth working session on strategic arms limitation and agreed to a three-day recess to allow them to analyze the complex material already discussed in the first two weeks of the preliminary SALT talks.

Today's one-hour-and-45-minute meeting at the American Embassy was described as similar in tone and content to the last few sessions. The atmosphere was said to have been "cordial" and "businesslike" in keeping with the show of goodwill established from the start of the talks.

The next meeting will be held Tuesday at 11 a.m. at the Soviet Embassy.

Both sides were said to be continuing to probe each other's views on what constitutes strategic weapons systems, how limitation should be carried out and what effect curbs would have on each nation's security.

These discussions are generally broadly based as part of the agreement that these preliminary talks should not tackle specific issues—leaving that to the next round of talks, which will probably begin early next year.

It is understood that during these working sessions, the chief delegates, Gerard C. Smith, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir S. Semenov, from time to time have read prepared statements to clarify their governments' views on certain aspects of strategic policy.

Following the oral presentation, written copies are turned over to the other side for study and later discussion.

The specific details of the discussions have so far been well kept from the foreign newsmen here for the talks. The total of nearly 400 who had assembled in Helsinki two weeks ago for the start of the month-long talks has now dwindled to less than 20.

The delegations, through various channels, have, however, made the general outline of the talks known and have indicated satisfaction with the way the talks are progressing so far. Soviet sources said today they would not quarrel with Secretary of State William P. Rogers' interview statement a few days ago that the American delegates believed the SALT sessions are "the best of any discussions they have had with the Soviet Union."

"They are serious. They are not polemical. And we were very encouraged by the general atmosphere," Mr. Rogers said.

It is understood that during the first week of talks, the Soviet Union probed the American view on what constituted strategic arms and on American nuclear policy in general. The American side is understood to have responded with references to President Nixon's stated policy of seeking nuclear "sufficiency" and to have put questions to the Soviet side on its interpretation of the term "strategic arms" to ensure that there is no dispute later.

The Soviet side was said to have responded this week to the American questions and to have asked further information from the United States. As a result, both sides have found themselves with a great amount of sensitive material, often of a complex nature, to analyze and to transmit to their respective capitals for consultation over the weekend.

## Siamese Twins Separated; Livers Had Been Fused

BOSTON, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Twin girls born joined at the abdomen were reported in "very good" condition yesterday, breaking on their own following separation surgery.

An eight-man surgical team operated five and one half hours Wednesday night to separate the twins, who were born chest to chest from the lower chest to the bottom pelvic area. Doctors said it was the first such conjunction surgery reported in medical history.

A spokesman for Massachusetts General Hospital reported the heart of one of the girls stopped beating as the surgeons separated their fused livers.

"By opening the chest and massaging the heart they were quickly able to return the heart to normal without apparent injury to the child," the spokesman said.

Chief surgeon W. Hardy Hendren said the girls will undergo a series of operations in the next two weeks to effect complete reconstruction of their internal organs.

At birth the two had a combined weight of ten pounds one ounce.

## Lisbon Raises Salaries

LISBON, Nov. 28 (AP).—The Portuguese government announced today a long-awaited salary raise for public servants and military career men. The 20 percent pay increase involved 24 categories of public servants.

# Bonn 'Ladies Spy 7

Wife, Late Stole Data

COLOGNE, G (UPI).—A Cologne found Heinz Springer for the sentenced him to prison.

Judge Kurt Blum one year less than the state prison. The prosecution term channeled West German m to the Russians t period.

Sutterlin, a German refugee, together, set im verdict was read. The court order espionage activities be must pay court not fine him th (\$4,100) asked by

Wife Stole D Sutterlin's late wife, who filed the do to photograph out Foreign Ministry of was employed, ob secrets among t documents, Judge I

Mrs. Sutterlin was ing by a noose n pajamas in the Co prison three days a in 1967. She had come depressed on Sutterlin's had ma orders of the KGB, intelligence services.

In the trial's closu nesses described the a "ladies' man" w wife like a slave. Character witness enberg, a 36-year-old friend of the defenda terlin not only addre as "slave" but also t one while he was in t

"When he addre slave," the witness t brought him whatve. The judge said th Sutterlin has served tory confinement will from his prison sente

## Nixon at Key For Holiday

KEY BISCAYNE, (Reuters).—President ed here tonight t Thanksgiving Day hol at his Florida home. Mr. Nixon planned Washington on Sund

## WEATI

AMSTERDAM	0 41
ANKARA	15 30
ATHENS	15 30
BEIRUT	4 39
BERLIN	4 39
BELGRADE	4 39
BOMBAY	4 39
BRAZILIA	4 39
BUDAPEST	1 34
CAIRO	22 72
CASABLANCA	22 72
COPENHAGEN	2 56
COSTA D'OR	14 87
DUBLIN	2 57
FLORENCE	2 56
FRANKFURT	4 39
GENEVA	4 39
HELSINKI	1 34
ISTANBUL	15 30
LA PAZ	10 10
LONDON	9 32
MADRID	4 39
MILAN	4 39
MONTREAL	4 34
MOSCOW	2 56
MUNICH	2 56
NEW YORK	2 56
NICE	10 10
OSLO	2 56
PARIS	4 39
PRAGUE	1 34
ROME	21 82
STOCKHOLM	4 39
TELE AVIV	15 30
TOKYO	15 30
ZURICH	1 34



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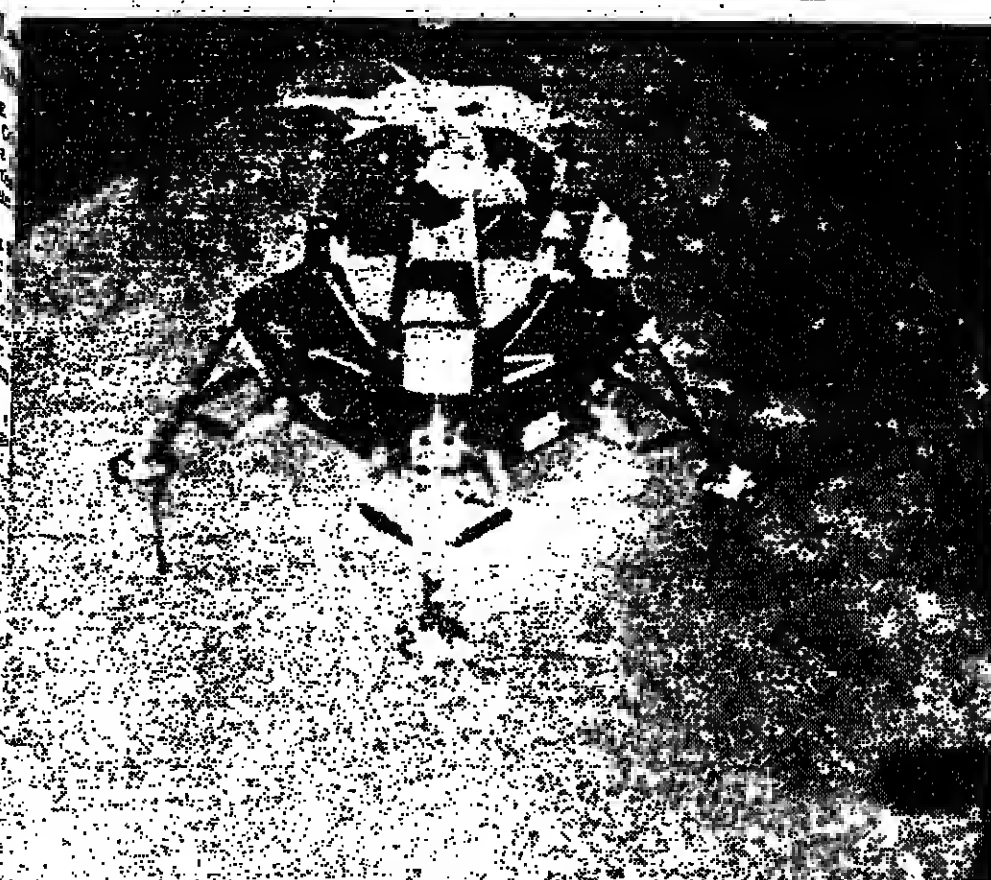
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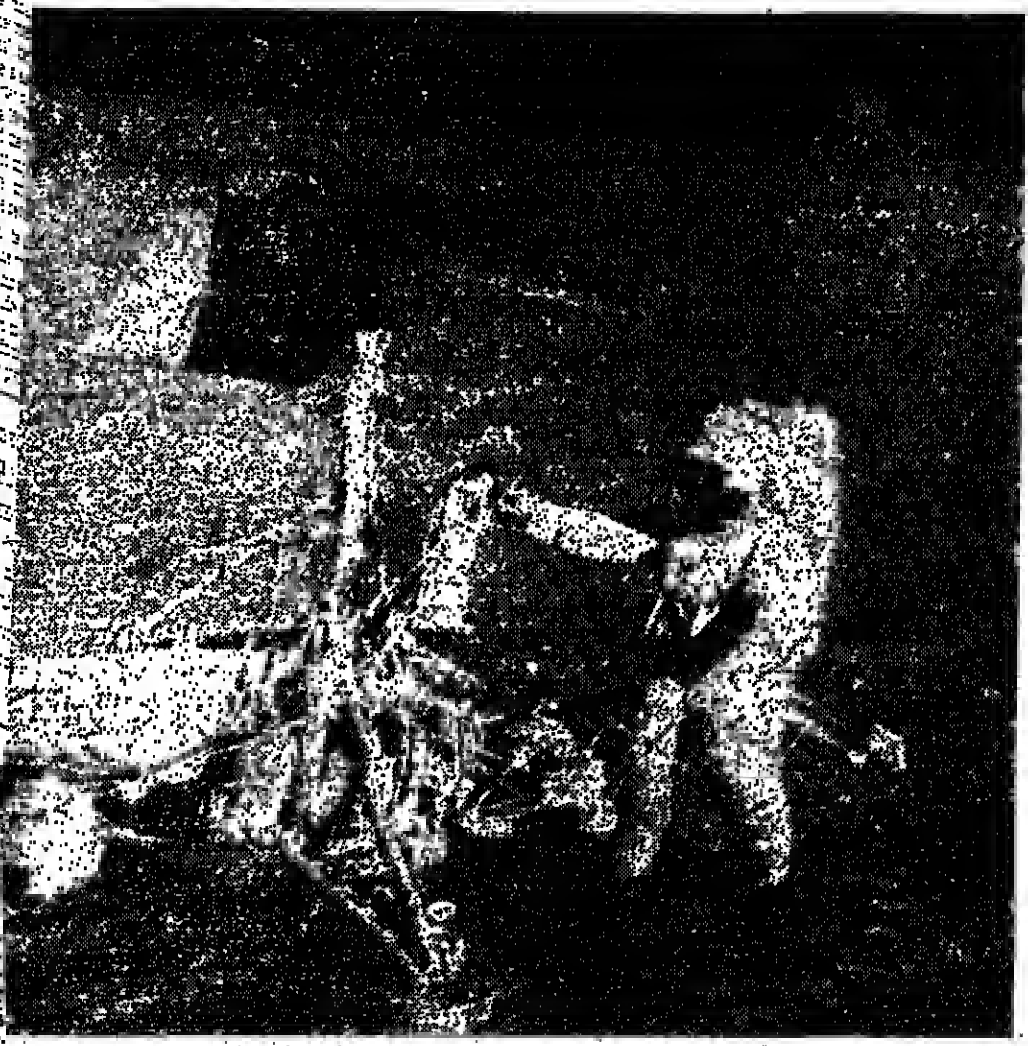
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## Photos From Lunar Space



**EPID IN FLIGHT**—The Apollo-12 lunar module starts its descent to the moon below, shortly after being detached from the command ship. This photo taken from a 16-mm color film made from inside the orbiting command ship.



**LEER PIONEER**—Astronaut Alan Bean removes part of the Surveyor probe which landed on the moon in 1967. In the background on the horizon is the lunar module.



**AT WORK**—An Apollo-12 astronaut—so far NASA can't say whether it is Alan or Charles Conrad—walks between the lunar module at left and the S-band antenna to set up scientific experiments during the first lunar outing.

## Nixon Might Name Woman To High Court

### 3 on List of Names He Is Considering

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (UPI).—At least three women are among those being considered for nomination to the Supreme Court, now that Judge Clement Haynsworth Jr. has been rejected, Attorney General John N. Mitchell said today.

"We're back at the drawing boards," said Judge Haynsworth's defeat, looking at the original group of about 150 judges and lawyers the Nixon administration has considered to fill vacancies on the court, Mr. Mitchell said.

In an interview, Mr. Mitchell said those under consideration include judges, law instructors and lawyers in private practice. "At least three of them are women," he added.

Both Judge Haynsworth, picked to fill the seat vacated by Abe Fortas, and Chief Justice Warren Burger, who succeeded Earl Warren, were in that original group.

Mr. Mitchell said President Nixon hoped to submit another name to Congress about mid-January, when members return from their Christmas recess.

**No Names Mentioned**

The attorney general mentioned no names of possible nominees, but during the Johnson administration there was periodic speculation about a woman justice. That speculation usually centered on U.S. District Judge Constance Baker Motley, of New York, and Sarah Hughes, of California.

The highest ranking woman judge in the federal system now is Shirley M. Hufstader, of Los Angeles, appointed by former President Lyndon B. Johnson to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the ninth circuit. She is the only woman federal appeals judge.

The attorney general has disavowed any interest in going on the court although there has been recurring speculation he might be picked.

Mr. Mitchell said he believes a law against appointing members of Congress to positions for which they have voted a pay raise would rule any lawmaker out. There had been some cloakroom speculation right after the Haynsworth vote that Sen. John Stennis, D., Miss., might be appointed.

As for the 55-45 defeat of Judge Haynsworth by the Senate, Mr. Mitchell said that the Justice Department had "checked out all of his decisions (before submitting his name). We thought we had all of the relationships. . . . But there were some of the parent companies that weren't known to us."

Previous speculation on possible court nominees has dwelled on former Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Judge Henry J. Friendly, of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the second circuit, Chief Judge Stanley P. Udell, of the New York State Court of Appeals, Prof. Paul Freund, of Harvard Law School, and Lewis Franklin Powell Jr., of Richmond, Va., a former American Bar Association president.

## Indians Picket Plymouth Rock

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Nov. 28 (UPI).—In 1621 Indians feasted with the white man at the first Thanksgiving here. But yesterday, 50 Indians demonstrated against the holiday.

"We say Indians have nothing to be thankful for," Michael Benson, 19, a Navajo from Shiprock, N. M., and a student at Wesleyan University in Middletown, Conn., said. "Thanksgiving is a mockery for us."

The Indians, all students, marched around historic Plymouth Rock where the Pilgrims landed. Dressed in full Indian regalia, they carried signs reading, "What Happened to the War on Poverty?" and "Support Native Americans."

## New Zealanders Vote Saturday

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Nov. 28 (UPI).—New Zealand's 1.5 million voters go to the polls tomorrow to elect 84 members of Parliament out of a total of 303 aspirants.

The candidates belong to 19 parties including the Women's Independent party, an all-female political party campaigning for five seats.

Of the 19 parties only two are given good chances of being able to win many seats—the present governing National party of Keith Holyoake and the Labor party. Observers give them an almost equal chance of victory, with a slight majority favoring a return of the National party, probably with a reduced margin of three or four seats.

## Gen. N. Boikov Dies; Of Soviet Secret Police

MOSCOW, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Major Gen. Nikolai V. Boikov, a former senior officer of the Soviet secret police, has died as a result of a long illness, the newspaper Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star) said today.

The army newspaper did not give Gen. Boikov's age or the date of his death. However, it said he was retired. Krasnaya Zvezda said Gen. Boikov "long held a number of responsible posts in the central headquarters of the KGB" (Committee for State Security).

## Hard-Line Red Takes Over Czechoslovak News Agency

VIENNA, Nov. 28 (NYT).—A hard-line Communist took over today as chief of the Czechoslovak news agency, CTIK, in a new purge of the information media.

The new chief, Otakar Sverčina, is expected to "cleanse" the personnel of the agency, which previously had been spared upheavals such as hit Czechoslovakia's state television and radio and many other parts of the press during the last few months.

Mr. Sverčina is a former Bonn correspondent of the agency. While in Bonn, he was questioned by West German security officials in an espionage probe in October, 1968, but no formal charges were brought against him.

He replaced Jindrich Suk, who had been head of CTIK since the invasion of Czechoslovakia in August, 1968. Mr. Suk was relieved of his functions by the federal government last night.

The Communist press announced today that several newsmen in north and central Bohemia had also been dismissed during the last few days, and that some had been expelled from the party.

An informed source said today that at least one tenth of the 4,500 working journalists and broadcasters in Czechoslovakia at the time of the invasion had lost their jobs.

**Travel Ban Tightened**

PRAGUE, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Czechoslovak citizens have been banned from traveling to the West even in state-sponsored group tours, informed sources said today.

The new restrictions—which followed an almost total ban last month on private non-group travel to the West—closed this nation's gates to the capitalist world another notch.

The sources said the tours were stopped ostensibly to save hard currency. But diplomatic observers pointed out that the ban also will stop the frequent defections of Czechoslovakians who joined a tour to flee the country.

The sources said Czechoslovakians who had booked tours scheduled to start before Dec. 15 will be allowed to go. All tours beginning after that date were banned.

[In Vienna, Austrian police said 17 Czechoslovakians defected from a state-run tour yesterday. It was one of the largest mass defections in recent months.]

[The 17 persons were missing when their bus, owned by the official Cedok tourist agency, left Vienna after a short sightseeing tour through the capital, the police added. Their absence was noticed by Austrian customs officials when the Cedok bus crossed into Hungary at the border checkpoint of Klingeobach.]

## Russian Engineer Sentenced For Signing Petition to UN

MOSCOW, Nov. 28 (UPI).—A Soviet engineer was sentenced to three years in prison Wednesday on charges that included his signing an appeal to the UN Commission on Human Rights last May, it was learned yesterday.

Genrikh Alunyan was formally convicted of diffusing fabrications defaming the Soviet state and social system, dissident sources said in a letter to Secretary-General U. Thant.

The maximum sentence on that charge is three years. The indictment was switched from a more serious accusation of making "anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation, which carries a seven-year maximum sentence. The sources offered no explanation for the change.

They did say that the charge covered three specifications: signing the May appeal to the UN, which charged that the Soviet government violated human rights; protesting the treatment of former Maj. Gen. Pyotr Grigorenko, arrested last May in Tashkent and later sent to a psychiatric institution, and saying publicly that anti-Semitism existed in the Soviet Union. The one-day trial was held in Kharkov.

**Readmission Sought**

An earlier dissident letter described Mr. Alunyan as a man whose main goal in life was to be readmitted to the Communist party, from which he was expelled two years ago, "because Leninist principles and ideas are his life's driving force."

The new letter to Mr. Thant was signed by nine members of the Initiative Group for the Defense of Civil Rights in the Soviet Union. The initiative group found 54 signers for its May appeal and 46 for a September appeal. Its existence is known to only a handful of Soviet citizens.

Dissident sources said that four of the group's original 15 members are in prison or mental homes, while two more—mathematician Alexander Lavut and biologist Sergei Kovalev—were dismissed Tuesday from their Moscow University teaching posts.

**Zatopek Quits Czechoslovakia's Olympic Board**

PRAGUE, Nov. 28 (AP).—Olympic gold medal runner Emil Zatopek has resigned from the presidency of the Czechoslovak National Olympic Committee before the body formally annulled a 1968 demand that the Communist countries which took part in the invasion be excluded from the Olympic Games.

Dr. Frantisek Krotul, secretary-general of the committee, said in an interview today that Mr. Zatopek's resignation, handed in some time ago, was formally accepted at a plenary meeting yesterday.

Mr. Zatopek, a retired army colonel, was a supporter of reform Communism and recently has come under attack by the new conservative leadership, which expelled him from the party.

The meeting of the committee was told that the president renounced its views expressed in a letter Aug. 24, 1968, to Avery Brundage, president of the International Olympic Committee. The letter protested the Soviet-led invasion and said it had "the effect of humiliating the sportsmen of the five [invading] countries from the Olympic Games because their countries have not kept faith with the Olympic ideals."

## 2-Cent Price Rise For British Beer

LONDON, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Inflation hit Britons today where many of them will feel it most when the government approved a two-penny increase in the price of a pint of beer.

Beginning Monday, pubs will be allowed to raise their pint prices from the present average of 22 cents to 24 cents.

To their nearly 70,000 pubs, Britons drink nine billion pints of beer each year. The price rise, the first since 1965, will apply to public bars. The saloon bar, equivalent to a cocktail lounge, has been charging higher prices and is not affected by the decision.

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## Spirits Are Low On Whisky Hunt

GLASGOW, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—Customs authorities reported today that a 30-ton tank of Scotch whisky that fell in the sea by mistake seemed to have vanished for good.

The whisky slipped off a West German freighter in a storm east of Scotland two days ago.

Despite a search by three NATO navies and local fishing fleets nobody admitted to having seen the 4,000-gallon container. "But we haven't given up hope," one returning fisherman said.

## Russia in Friendly Gestures To Albania on Its Holiday

MOSCOW, Nov. 28 (NYT).—The Soviet Union made rare gestures of friendship to Albania today. But the gestures were tempered with relatively mild criticism of the Albanian Communist leadership, which has allied itself with Communist China in the ideological battle between Peking and Moscow.

Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, published an article calling for the "normalization of Soviet-Albanian relations on the basis of equality, mutual respect and noninterference in each other's affairs."

The article was in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of Albania's "liberation from Fascist invaders."

The Pravda article, signed by V. Dolurov, was followed tonight by an announcement that the Supreme Soviet had sent Albania a congratulatory message on the anniversary stating that "the Soviet Union has been invariably coming out for the development of co-

operation and friendship with the People's Republic of Albania."

But perhaps more surprising than the written words was the fact that for the first time in several years, according to Soviet sources, Albanian folk music was played today on Moscow radio stations.

Western diplomats noted that the friendly gestures came while the Albanian press was continuing its ideological attacks on the Soviet Union and its unwavering verbal support of Communist China. The diplomats said the Russian words and Albanian music were apparently an effort by the Soviet Union to enhance its image as ideological peacemaker in Europe.

The friendly tone of most of the Pravda article, the diplomats said, could also be interpreted in relation to the Soviet Union's repeated calls for a European security conference next year. The Soviet Union has been seeking support for the conference proposal in both Communist and Western nations.

**'Unfortunate' Course**

In its mild criticism today, Pravda said only that "unfortunately, the course chosen by the Albanian leadership has placed the people of the Republic of Albania in a position of self-isolation, and does harm to the cause of socialism in that country and to the common struggle of peoples against imperialism."

The tone was in sharp contrast to the angry scolding the Soviet Union gave the Albanian leadership a year ago today.

Last year Izvestia, the Soviet government newspaper, accused the Albanian leadership of "anti-Soviet slanders and curses" and said the nation had allied itself with Communist Chinese Chairman Mao Tse-tung. Today Pravda mentioned neither anti-Soviet remarks nor Communist China.

**Hoxha Denounces Russia**

VIENNA, Nov. 28 (NYT).—Enver Hoxha, the chief of the Albanian Communist party, vowed today that "we Albanian Marxist-Leninists will never agree to reconciliation with modern revisionism and the traitors of Moscow, and we will fight them until their complete destruction."

Mr. Hoxha was addressing his party's Central Committee at a meeting in Tirana to commemorate the 25th anniversary of Albania's World War II liberation.

A delegation from Peking, led by Deputy Premier Li Hsien-nien, and representatives of pro-Chinese groups throughout the world are attending the celebrations in the Albanian capital.

## U.S. Prisoner Released by East Germans

### Jailed a Year for Using Brother's Passport

BERLIN, Nov. 28 (AP).—An American from Los Angeles was released today from an East German prison and brought to West Berlin.

Official U.S. sources confirmed that Leon Burris James, 25, had been released by the East Germans after spending more than a year in prison.

"He looks okay," a source stated, "except he says he has lost weight and is down to 120 pounds."

Mr. James himself was not immediately available for comment, and the source added that he appeared somewhat in shock in coming from prison to freedom. It was understood Mr. James had been held in the East German penitentiary at Bautzen near the Czechoslovak frontier east of Dresden.

Mr. James was brought through the Communist wall dividing Berlin by East Berlin attorney Wolfgang Vogel, one of three East-West attorneys who had worked on the case.

The other attorneys are Juergen Stange, of West Berlin and Riecy New, of Washington, D.C.

According to sources present when Mr. James was brought out of East Berlin, he did not say much except to express his surprise that he was not being arrested on the West Berlin side of the wall.

U.S. officials said Mr. James was wanted in the United States on a false-passport charge.

Mr. James was arrested in East Berlin in September, 1968, and was subsequently given a year's jail term on a visa charge. He apparently entered East Berlin with a passport belonging to his brother, an informed source said.

## King Freddie Died Of Alcohol Poisoning

LONDON, Nov. 28 (AP).—Sir Edward Muteba, 45, exiled Kabaka (king) of Buganda and former Uganda president, died from acute alcoholic poisoning, a coroner's inquest ruled today.

The kabaka, known here as King Freddie, was found dead last Friday in his London apartment. The inquest was told that his blood showed 408 milligrams of alcohol per 100 millilitres of blood, while 350 milligrams is considered potentially lethal.

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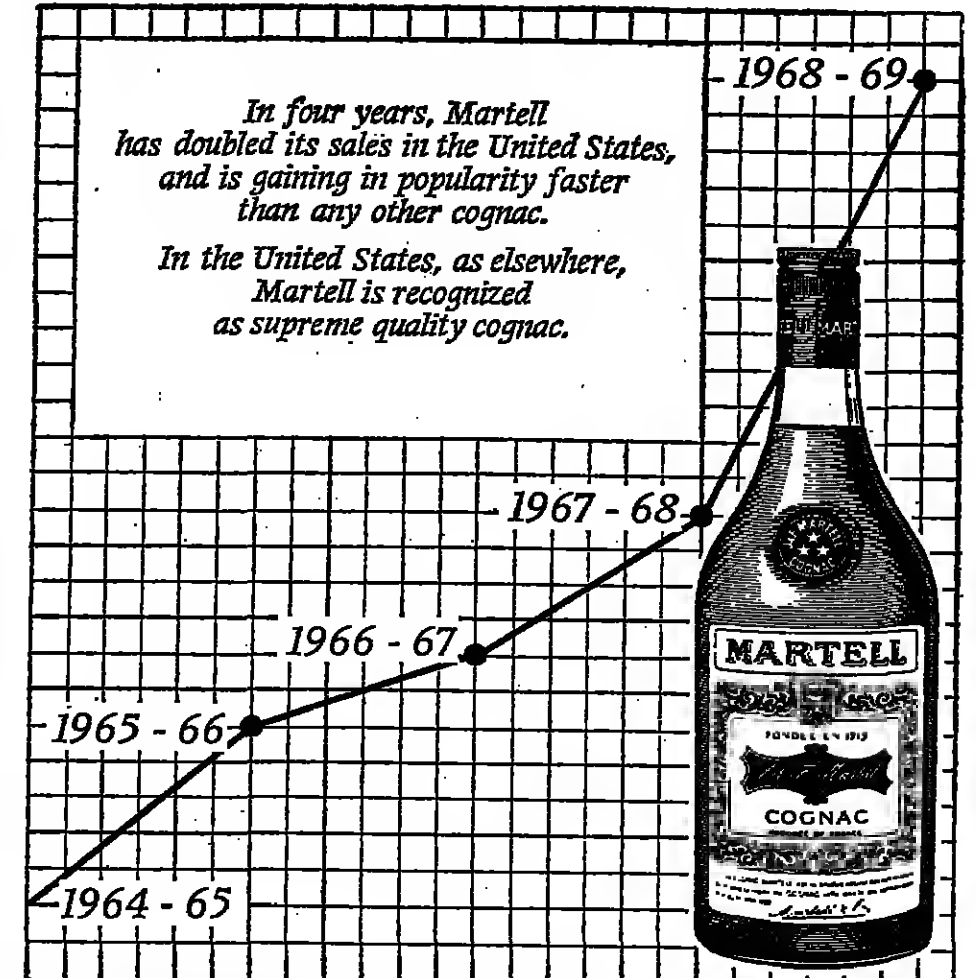
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## Dominican Senator Alleges 362 Murders

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—A Dominican senator claimed here that 362 opposition members had been murdered in the Dominican Republic since the end of the civil war in 1965.

Speaking to reporters, Sen. Pablo Rafael Casimiro Castro said he and three other Dominican Revolutionary party parliamentarians who arrived in New York with him Wednesday planned to seek an investigation by the United Nations of alleged human rights violations in the republic.



## Workers and Students Paralyze Traffic

## Biggest March Yet by Protesters in Rome

ROME, Nov. 28 (AP).—Tens of thousands of workers and students staged a massive march along the Tiber today to press demands for higher wages.

At the end of the procession—which stretched for nearly four miles along the river—the shouting and singing workers poured into the Piazza del Popolo for a rally and speeches. The march began before noon from five different points. By nightfall, thousands were still streaming into the piazza.

Police estimated that more than 40,000 persons participated in the demonstration. Union leaders, however, said that 30,000 to 90,000 persons marched. There were no disorders.

It was the largest Roman demonstration so far in nearly three months of strikes and labor strife in Italy. Police said that it was the biggest turnout in the capital since the funeral of the Communist party chief, Palmiro Togliatti, in August, 1954.

Cars Abandoned  
It paralyzed traffic for most of the day, keeping drivers from crossing the Tiber. Many motorists abandoned their cars in the clogged streets.

The demonstration was launched by Italy's three largest unions to protest drawn-out negotiations between metalworkers and management. Workers came from all over Italy in trains and in special buses.

Italy's 1.3 million metalworkers are seeking higher pay, a 40-hour week and improved fringe benefits

in negotiations that have been under way for nearly three months. As the workers streamed into Piazza del Popolo, the predominant color was red. First came well-dressed students waving red banners, then the workers with huge banners and signs. Other red flags had been placed in the hands of the statues of gods and goddesses that surround the baroque 17th-century square.

A musical group played and sang worker and revolutionary songs as the crowd streamed in.

## Agricultural Plan Is Adopted at Rome Meeting

ROME, Nov. 28 (UPI).—The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization wound up its 15th biennial conference yesterday by adopting a report on a world plan for agricultural development.

The plan, drawn up by FAO officials, was the major topic of the three-week conference and drew strong criticism from some delegations, especially Latin American.

An FAO spokesman said delegates of most of the 121 member countries approved the plan but some considered it of no value.

The plan, which took four years to write and cost \$4 million, is a detailed analysis of the problems likely to arise in world agriculture over the next 15 years.

On the fringes were thousands of spectators, many munching sandwiches and pizza while sitting at the base of an allegedly Egyptian obelisk in the center of the piazza. Others sipped coffee in one of Rome's fashionable cafes at the edge of the piazza, while many demonstrators dropped in to buy postcards.

Police were totally absent from the square. However, hundreds were held in readiness on the terraces of the Borghese Gardens overlooking the square. Others blocked off two main streets leading into it.

Streets Blocked Off  
The unions themselves also took extraordinary precautionary measures against possible violence. They blocked off surrounding streets with their younger members leaving a no-man's land between them and police.

One of the largest banners, carried by a dozen men, asked: "Contract or Revolution?" Another, carried by leftist students, said: "It Is No Longer a Union Struggle, But a Struggle for Power."

One man was arrested. He was carrying a large placard reading "Assassins of Annarum," an allusion to a policeman killed in Milan ten days ago during another metalworkers' demonstration.

One of the more imaginative signs read: "Governor-Molto Rumore, Mente Fatta" (The Government—Lots of Noise, Nothing Done). It referred to Prime Minister Mariano Rumor whose name means noise.



A BETTER MOUSETRAP?—Galesburg, Mich., inventor LaFrance Bressen saw an old poster, and it was inspiring at first sight. A one-wheel motorcycle. Just what the world needed. So he built one, with a 500-cc engine and a 36-inch wheel that goes round and round.

## Defeat for Vatican

## Italian Deputies Approve Divorce Bill by 325-283 Vote

ROME, Nov. 28 (UPI).—The Chamber of Deputies approved a divorce bill tonight in a vote that represented a crushing defeat for the Vatican and the Christian Democratic party.

The vote was 325 to 283. Of the 530 deputies, 603 voted.

The bill, which was introduced seven months ago, will now go to the Senate where it is expected to be approved in several months.

The vote was a victory for a wide spectrum of ideological groups, ranging from Communists to right-wing Liberals. The Christian Democrats were backed in opposition by the neo-Fascists, monarchists and a few independents.

After Separation  
The bill would allow divorce after five years of separation.

The deputies voted through a series of ballots on nine individual articles and the final vote came a day earlier than expected.

Pope Paul VI and the Italian Bishops' Conference campaigned against the bill.

The pope said earlier this week that he wanted the family always to be "sacred, honored, defended even by civil law and also by Italian laws."

Angelo Cardinal Dell'Acqua, vicar-general of Rome, called last week for prayers against the "scourge of divorce."

Roman Catholic organizations throughout the country held prayer vigils.

The Christian Democrats have threatened that if the bill passed they would seek its repeal in a national referendum.

There has not been a referendum since 1946, when Italy abolished the monarchy.

The only form of dissolution of marriage now recognized in Italy is an annulment granted by a church court. The last time a divorce bill came up for a vote in Italy was 117 years ago in Sardinia. It lost by one vote.

Roman Catholic leaders argue that the introduction of divorce will break up the traditionally close-knit Italian family and increase juvenile delinquency.

The divorce lobby, however, pointed to the problems of thousands of couples who separate every year.

## Rumor Seeks Reform

ROME, Nov. 28 (AP).—Premier Mariano Rumor's government sent to parliament today a bill seeking a mandate to revamp the entire state machinery and to give substantial salary increases to civil servants.

The government approved the bill shortly before midnight after union leaders threatened to call a strike by Italy's two million state employees if action was delayed.

If parliament approves the wide-ranging bill, the government will be able to enforce agreements worked out with the unions last spring. The new measures may cost the state \$1.8 billion more in pay rises.

## 43 Rebel Priests In Portugal Married Cler

ENTROCAMENTO, Port. 28 (AP).—A group of 43 Catholic priests meeting in hope to the Portuguese church have asked that marry be accepted in the Christian community.

The unprecedented act of this Roman Catholic church issued Wednesday at the three-day session attended priests who ignored a strict prohibition of their movement. Cardinal Gonalves, the conservative primate, was absent.

"We propose to accept frankness and honesty in the priesthood married or will marry," a motion that was approved by 43.

## Italy's Storms Southward to S

ROME, Nov. 28 (UPI).—The Adriatic coast respite today from the six-day flood waters rolling in from the north.

Trieste and other storms moved southward leaving most of the water clear and dry hot cold.

The water level at Trieste mopped up after the city for two hours. At least four hundred many other buildings and one man was drow-

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AGE: 43.  
Knowledge of English: satisfactory, improving.  
Wife: Agnes BOSSE, Sr. 35 years, two boys, 12 and 10 years.



News Analysis

# West Germany Holds Key EEC Weighs Its Future

By James Goldsborough

Nov. 28 (AP).—For France, the success or failure of the Common Market negotiations is Germany, Georges Pompidou said today. The French leader said that the success of the negotiations will depend on the response of Willy Brandt to the test.

There are three reasons for this apparent reversal of the French position since Gen. de Gaulle's vetoes of British entry. The first is that despite recent British opinion polls to the contrary, French officials believe in the British government's commitment to join and France is ready to see if Britain is prepared to take the political steps necessary. The British-Italian joint statement of April 28 calling for the "political and economic integration of Europe" and the enlargement of the European community to achieve this, was taken as a positive sign.

There is still some worry over the special relationship between Britain and the United States, but there is a feeling here that this relationship may no longer be as important as it once was.

Secondly, the French now believe that Britain can afford the Common Market. The French have been making their own studies of the rough agricultural cost to Britain to join, and the study, while still not published, shows the cost to be about \$900 million a year, or about what Germany pays and less than half the cost that had been rumored.

The British are now preparing their own cost estimates, which Prime Minister Harold Wilson has promised to reveal early next year. A second important document will be the Confederation of British Industry's report, to be released next month. Both these reports will have important bearing on the British position. Observers think that the CBI's report, while undoubtedly more nuanced than their pre-market 1967 report, will still be favorable.

No Timetables. While there are no timetables, one French official suggested that the following would be likely. A two-year negotiation ending by 1973 which brings the new members in for a three-year to five-year transitional period. During this time the new members would gradually adapt their structures to that of the market.

British agriculture prices would rise the roughly 15 percent necessary to reach the market's prices. "If we can raise our agriculture prices 12 percent in two years because of the devaluation," said one French official, "they can raise theirs 15 percent over five."

The third reason for the apparent change in the French position is simply that France needs Britain—both economically and politically—to balance the German strength. French farmers, 14 percent of the population, can use British subsidies to feed, while politically, the British democracy would provide powerful assurances in the case of a renaissance of the German might. A strong, independent Europe would obviously be helped by British entry.

It is the reverse of these considerations that has fed the British doubts concerning the Common Market in the past. The anti-market factions in Britain have long criticized Continental conservatism, political instability and trade unionism domination by the Communists.

The French have been talking about a "new start" (relance) for Europe and that will be the theme for The Hague. If the Six agree, then they will be able to give new juice to a community that they themselves admit has been sputtering. They are likely to agree that they need Britain, rapidly regaining its own economic health, at least as much as Britain needs them.

French Gardener To Sell Lost Raphael. VANNES, France, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—Breton gardener Maurice Paquet said today he had agreed to sell to a foreign buyer a painting attributed to Raphael he found in his attic 11 years ago.

He said he would not disclose the buyer's name or the sum involved until early in the new year. But friends said they understood the buyer was American or British, and the picture would be sold for between \$1,000,000 and \$1,800,000.

The painting, of the Virgin holding the infant Jesus, is dated 1513, eight years before Raphael's death.



FRACTURED INTRUDER—Israeli soldiers inspect the wreckage of a Soviet-built Sakhof-7 Egyptian bomber reportedly shot down over the Sinai, near the Suez Canal.

## South Yemen Nationalizes Foreign Firms

ADEN, Nov. 28 (AP).—South Yemen has nationalized 36 foreign firms, including four British banks, the chairman of the Presidential Council, Salem Robaye, announced yesterday.

British, French, United States, Jordanian, Pakistani, Indian and South Yemeni firms involved in banking, stevedoring, foreign trade, insurance and the marketing of petroleum products were affected.

The oil and lubricant marketing organizations of British Petroleum, Shell, Mobil, Esso and Calter were nationalized, although British and U.S. investments in petroleum refineries, hunkering in Aden harbor and aviation-fuel operations were not affected.

BP's \$875 million refinery was also spared. The eight foreign banks in the country will be formed into one "National Bank of South Yemen."

Four of them are British—National and Grindlays, the Chartered Bank, Eastern Bank and the British Bank of the Middle East—and the others are the Jordanian and the Pakistani Habib Bank.

The announcement was made over the radio by Mr. Robaye following 12 days of meetings of the general command of the ruling National Liberation Front.

He said that shareholders and owners of the nationalized concerns would be compensated by bonds payable after 20 years at an annual interest of 2 percent.

Mr. Robaye also said that these are the only nationalizations the government plans, and that they had to be done "once and for all."

While the law was broadcast over the radio, security men immediately moved in to guard the affected companies. The law contained a warning of punishment by death or life imprisonment for those convicted of sabotaging the new measures.

Clash With Saudi Arabia. ADEN, Nov. 28 (AP).—The Yemeni Arab Republic yesterday announced full support for South Yemen in the current confrontation with Saudi Arabian troops.

The Aden government accused the Saudis of entering its northern territories in an attempt to occupy desert posts. Fresh fighting broke out today, and a military spokesman said here that South Yemeni troops had taken over the disputed al-Wadiah border post.

The hull in the fighting ended today when a Saudi artillery unit attacked Yemeni troops at al-Wadiah but were forced to retreat, leaving one soldier killed. Sporadic fighting continued but no further casualties were reported, he added.

## Lagos Says OAU Is Only Mediator In Nigerian War

LAGOS, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—The Organization of African Unity is the only authority welcome to mediate in the Nigerian civil war, Okoi Arikpo, federal Nigerian commissioner for external affairs, said yesterday.

He had been asked to comment on an official announcement in Bern yesterday that Switzerland was consulting with Austria, Sweden and Yugoslavia over a Biafran request for joint neutral mediation in the Nigerian conflict.

Mr. Arikpo said the Nigerian government was not officially aware of Switzerland's move. Asked if other nations could channel their suggestions through the OAU, Mr. Arikpo replied: "Our motto is action not words. I won't say more."

## Big 4 at UN to Resume Talks On Middle East on Tuesday

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 28 (UPI).—Big Four meetings on the Middle East, suspended since July 1, will resume at the embassy residence of U.S. Ambassador Charles Yost next Tuesday, a U.S. spokesman announced today.

Agreement to resume the talks among the UN ambassadors of the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France followed the apparent failure of bilateral discussions between representatives of Washington and Moscow.

Britain and France have been pressing for resumption of the talks on the four-power level regardless of the success of bilateral discussions between Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Sisco and Anatoly Dobrynin, Soviet Ambassador to Washington.

No Soviet Reply. Mr. Sisco, in a statement prepared for a Senate committee and released earlier this week, said there had been no reply from Moscow to proposals formulated more than a month ago by the United States and publicly rejected by President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic.

Agreement to resume the meeting apparently was reached at the monthly luncheon of the members of the Security Council, at which Mr. Yost was this month's host as acting president.

Shortly after the luncheon, a U.S. spokesman issued the following statement: "Four-power meetings on the Middle East will resume at 3 p.m. Tuesday, Dec. 2. As current chairman of the group, the United States will be host for the meeting at the residence of Ambassador Yost."

Talks a 'Continuation'. The U.S. spokesman said the meeting would be a "continuation" of the talks that had gone on in the past. This was interpreted by some authorities as ruling out concentration by the four powers on

selected aspects of the Middle East question and leaving the major issues to the Soviet Union and the United States.

Asked if there had been any response from Moscow—which could have broken the bilateral logjam and eased the way for concerted big-power peace pressure on the Arabs and Israel to seek peace in the Middle East—the spokesman said: "Not that I know of."

The participants in the Big Four talks will be—as before—the UN ambassadors: Lord Caradon, of Britain; Armand Bérand, of France; Jacob Malik, of the Soviet Union; and Mr. Yost.

The U.S. Embassy residence is a State Department suite on the 42d floor of the Waldorf Towers in midtown Manhattan.

Israel claimed that two Egyptian aircraft were shot down while trying to attack Israeli positions in the Sinai following an earlier Israeli raid across the canal.

There was also action along the Jordanian front last night, Israel reported, with Yardenia, 13 miles south of the Sea of Galilee, coming under shelling from Jordan and Israeli troops returning fire.

## Israel Lists 3 Jet Raids Into Egypt

Suez Positions Hit; Cairo Claims Plane

TEL AVIV, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Israeli warplanes today struck twice at Egyptian targets following up a midnight raid on Egyptian positions along the Suez Canal, Israeli military spokesmen said.

The first of today's Israeli raids came at 11 a.m. against Egyptian positions in the central sector of the canal, the Israeli spokesmen said.

In the second strike, at noon Israeli warplanes blasted Egyptian targets in the southern sector. All Israeli planes returned safely to base following each raid, according to the spokesmen.

In the midnight raid, Israeli warplanes struck Egyptian positions in the central sector of the canal and then returned safely to base, spokesmen announced earlier today.

In Cairo, a military spokesman said that Egyptian gunners downed one of a number of Israeli planes during today's raids.

The spokesman said the Israeli planes attacked positions at Fayid, overlooking the Bitter Lakes south of Ismailia, and at Agud, near Suez City, at 10 a.m.

"They were engaged by our anti-aircraft weapons, which hit one plane. It was seen falling in flames on the eastern (Israeli-occupied) bank of the canal," he said.

Yesterday, Cairo reported, waves of Egyptian fighter-bombers pounded Israeli positions east of Ismailia and Kanlara, causing damage to installations and equipment.

Israel claimed that two Egyptian aircraft were shot down while trying to attack Israeli positions in the Sinai following an earlier Israeli raid across the canal.

There was also action along the Jordanian front last night, Israel reported, with Yardenia, 13 miles south of the Sea of Galilee, coming under shelling from Jordan and Israeli troops returning fire.

## At Swiss El Al Attack Trial

# Israeli Says When He Fired Arab Was Still Holding a Gun

By Thomas J. Hamilton

WINTERTHUR, Switzerland, Nov. 28 (NTT).—Mordechai Rachamim testified today that the Arab he killed at Zurich airport last February was still armed with a submachine gun used in the attack on an El Al plane.

The Israeli guard denied the charge in the indictment that he had fired after Abdel Mehsen, leader of the attack, had been disarmed.

Mr. Rachamim testified that he shot after he had shouted in English "Drop it" as he ran up to Mehsen, but the warning was ignored. He held one of the submachine guns across his body to show the court how the Arab was holding it when he was shot.

Witnesses Agree. Mr. Rachamim was reminded by Judge Hans Gut, presiding at the trial, that all the witnesses in the pre-trial investigations had testified that Mehsen had been disarmed. Mr. Rachamim replied that they would have seen the Arab's submachine gun if he had been in the same position he was. Asked by the judge whether he had shot the Arab "out of hatred," Mr. Rachamim said that he was no "Arab hater" and that he had made friends with Arabs as a university student.

He cited, however, a Jewish proverb to the effect that "if somebody wants to kill you, kill him first."

The three Arab defendants meanwhile stuck to their resolve not to testify, thereby forgoing the opportunity to contradict Mr. Rachamim's testimony. They have also refused to allow their court-appointed lawyer, Walter Huber, to represent them.

Half a dozen representatives of the Union of Arab Lawyers, who are in Switzerland for the trial, disclosed today that they were trying to provide the defendants with a lawyer.

Amar Bentoumi, an Algerian lawyer, said at a press conference

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## The Lodge-Thuy Debate

The dispute between the American and North Vietnamese peace negotiators in Paris, Henry Cabot Lodge and Xuan Thuy, contributes little to getting the talks off dead center. Each blames the other for refusing to negotiate on the key issues. But the real question is not "who" but "what" is blocking progress.

Mr. Lodge has effectively rebutted Mr. Thuy's charge that the United States has been unwilling to discuss anything in their private meetings except mutual troop withdrawals. The United States is prepared to discuss all issues, Mr. Lodge has emphasized—and he now includes a coalition government on the list—but he insists that Saigon must agree to any decisions about South Vietnam's political future.

Mr. Thuy asserts that he is prepared to discuss "general problems." Yet the evidence is that his chief interest is in pressing the Communist proposal for a provisional coalition government while refusing to let Saigon participate in this or any other private discussion.

The two sides are talking past each other, however, that does not prove they want to stop talking. What is blocking progress is an inability so far to find a formula for discussing the central issue in the negotiation. That issue is how power is to be shared or divided in South Vietnam.

Salmon has rejected in advance a pre-election coalition government with the Communists. But it has offered Communist participation in a mixed electoral commission and discussion of arrangements for a cease-fire.

The United States, with Saigon's approval, has told governments in touch with Hanoi—that not Hanoi directly—that the mixed electoral commission could have "authority to deal with the allocation of government functions at every level, with the ways power is acquired and exercised." The commission could become "the mechanism" Hanoi's friends have been told, "through which a fair distribution of power, reflecting the strength and support of each side, would be accomplished."

This suggests a substantial shift away

from the old American proposal of an election conducted by the present Saigon regime to determine who will govern South Vietnam. At the same time President Nixon is trying to convince Hanoi that he has majority support at home and will not be coerced by minority pressures into further concessions before negotiations begin. His view is that the next move is up to Hanoi. Until it comes, he evidently intends to keep the Paris talks on the back burner by delaying replacement of Ambassador Lodge.

Is this strategy sound? The diplomatic slap on the wrist it inflicts on Hanoi is unlikely to produce new concessions. What is likely is that the North Vietnamese delegation will also be downgraded. Xuan Thuy, Hanoi's chief official delegate but actually its No. 2 man in Paris, may or may not be withdrawn. But there would be little chance of a return to Paris by Le Duc Tho, a member of the Hanoi Politburo and the real power behind the North Vietnamese negotiating team. Former Ambassador Harriman found this direct channel to the Politburo in Hanoi the only route to progress in Paris. Closing it now is more likely to hinder than to advance American objectives.

A far wiser strategy would be one of upgrading, not downgrading, the Paris talks. Ambassador Lodge never concealed his disbelief in the value of the negotiations. A high-level replacement, who believes in the talks—and would fight for imaginative initiatives from Washington, while taking the lead in probing openings in Paris—could keep world opinion behind the United States and might even find a formula to revitalize the negotiations.

There would be no harm in detailing further some of the procedures for the cease-fire and the functioning of the electoral commission. Only by putting a complete political-military package on the table in Paris can it be made clear both to Hanoi and to world opinion that a valid alternative to a coalition government has been offered.

Nothing would be lost and much might be gained by upgrading the Paris talks. Downgrading them could put the talks on the slippery slope toward a complete rupture.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



## Voices of the Silent Majority

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The efforts of the President and the Vice-President to arouse support for the administration's Vietnam policy and discredit the critics of that policy have produced a remarkable response from the people. In fact, the public reaction may very well be more violent, and even vicious, than the administration intended.

It is hard to generalize about public opinion from letters coming into newspapers or TV networks in this part of the country, but the letters coming into The New York Times are overwhelmingly favorable to Messrs. Nixon and Agnew and sharply, even savagely, critical of the press and "liberal" columnists and commentators in particular.

Most of these letter writers are saying that they are with the President and the Vice-President, and they are charging the press and networks with embarrassing the administration and helping the enemy. But quite a few of them go beyond this into a general indictment of reporters and commentators—often lumped together as if their assignments were the same—for "stirring up trouble" among the poor, the blacks, and the rebellious young on the university campuses.

For the appeal against the

prolonging the war they have sought to end, and in general for encouraging the permissiveness of the rising generation.

In short, the press is now being charged by the conservatives for advocating the turmoil it is reporting—which sometimes it does and sometimes it doesn't—and the paradox of this is that the press is also being attacked almost as violently by the militant radicals of the left for being an instrument of "the establishment" and the status quo.

It is not hard to understand why the President authorized this campaign against his critics on the war. They were dominating the comment on Vietnam and no doubt giving the impression, which was probably never true, that they represented the feelings of most of the American people.

When Mr. Nixon speeded up the process of withdrawal from Vietnam and changed the battlefield orders to minimize the casualties and the search-and-destroy tactics, he thought he would get support from his critics in the East, but he got very little. Accordingly, he set out to energize his natural supporters in the middle and on the right. One double that he intended to arouse the old backwash extremists on the right, but with the help of the Vice-President he has apparently done so.

For the appeal against the "Eastern" snobs, has not only aroused support for his Vietnam policy, but revived the always latent anti-New York feelings in the country, and this in turn has produced some ugly anti-Negro and anti-Semitic, and anti-Communist reactions which neither Mr. Nixon nor Mr. Agnew could have intended.

Critics Called Reds  
This is not a major theme in the letters coming into this office, but it is clearly an element in the controversy. Critics of the war are addressed as "Communists," who are helping Hanoi, the blacks, the unions, the young, and "all the other troublemakers."

## The Year of the Thaw

By Chalmers M. Roberts

BERLIN.—The winter snows are beginning to blanket northern Europe, but the news is not about a freeze but about a thaw. Indeed, some will tell you that 1970 will be a historic year in East-West relations.

President Nixon toured Western Europe last April and told the Allied leaders the United States no longer would make the plans, that it now was up to the Europeans themselves to decide what they wanted to do. In truth he was only stating the obvious, since American leadership for one reason or another had fallen into disrepute in many quarters.

The remarks nonetheless were propitious, especially now that Willy Brandt has become Chancellor of West Germany and Charles de Gaulle has departed from the Elysée in Paris. And in Moscow the Kremlin has revived the old call for a European security conference and most recently has been plugging hard for the idea.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Army met the Allied forces on the Elbe. Few will really deny that but it is not the whole story.

The division of Germany is the central unresolved fact springing from Hitler's defeat. There is no general enthusiasm for German reunification; there never has been and probably never will be as long as those who participated in World War II are still in power. In both East and West, there is a growing feeling that somehow or other the problems that division has created, especially the tensions it has created over the years, could be tidied up.

In a sense, that is what Mr. Brandt is up to. In one way or another West Germany has met most of East Germany's demands save one, de jure recognition of the Communist state. "International recognition" of what is formally called the German Democratic Republic, he said in his policy speech on becoming chancellor, is "out of the question." What he wants is to "arrive at a regular modus vivendi and from there proceed to cooperation."

Thus with both Poland and East Germany, Mr. Brandt is seeking a new relationship. Beyond that he hopes, he said, to bring about "a reduction of the military confrontation in Europe." All of this, of course, is of vital interest to the United States.

The route to a European security conference, therefore, seems to be by way of bilateral talks between Bonn and the East German capital of Pankow in East Berlin. The Americans may advise him to go slowly and tread cautiously but Mr. Brandt has staked his reputation on this approach. It is not the only key to his success or failure but it is a very important key.

U.S. Influence

While Washington's influence is less than in the years of the Adenauer-Dulles relationship, or even when Erhard and Kiesinger were the chancellors, that influence remains important. Above all, the military umbrella, especially the nuclear umbrella, provided by the United States is vital. No one recognizes this more than Mr. Brandt and the men in his government.

It is not only that we are "unfair" and "inaccurate"—as G. K. knows we sometimes are—but that we are "subversive." A column that supports a reader's opinion is usually characterized as "objective" and "fair," while one that disagrees is "subjective," "opinionated," and often as not, "anti-American" and even pro-Communist.

Typical of the extreme comments from the right is one from a reader in Texas: "You are the clique that are polarizing the country. The typical Communist reverse psychology doesn't work with those of us who work for a living. Keep trying there in the slums. You made them, and buddy, you keep telling them I'm going to pay for them. Just keep it up. They believe you." Regarding to the rest of the Jewish businessmen.

Nevertheless, the administration has clearly mobilized a lot of support that is now attacking the war. The President's popularity has soared in the polls since the counter-attack started, and now all he has to prove is his assertion that this support can really help him end the war.

### Song My Massacre

Nationality is an accident of birth and I suppose there is no longer anyone naive enough to believe that there are moral nations and immoral nations. But I am a human being in the world and I believe that each individual is responsible for his or her conduct as a human being before God.

Therefore, I must write about the monstrous crime which has been committed in Song My. Like the World War II massacres of Lidice and Cracow, it was perpetrated by apparently ordinary "decent" human beings—family men, fathers of babies, the sons, grandsons, husbands and younger brothers of people like you and me. Presumably these men will be tried by man's justice. But suppose even that they are sentenced to death? Will that repair their abominable acts? And how can their acts be labeled criminal, why should they pay alone to ease American conscience, when war itself is a crime? The only possible—and then only partially—redeeming act is in the end the war in Vietnam immediately.

And I, for one, would be interested to know how a man who seems as pathologically intelligent as Paul Meadlo (according to the report of his CBS interview in the Nov. 26 Herald Tribune) was inducted into the Army in the first place. I would also be grateful if the press would tell us more about the two brave men who refused the slaughter of Song My: the soldier who deliberately shot himself in the foot to avoid his superior's orders and the young critic who threw down his gun and ran away when he was ordered to fire upon the villagers. It would be enlightening to know what qualities of character, of heart, of family background and education came to the fore in a moment of terrible stress and kept these two men human.

KATE MCCORQUODALE, Paris.

I don't understand this incredible hubbub about the fate of certain Vietnamese villagers who apparently died during a military operation. I don't know the facts, neither do you, nor, I believe, will the complete truth ever be known. Simply stated, these people suffered the fate of countless thousands of others in times of war. Their guilt, if in nothing else, lay in that they were on the spot during an operational necessity.

I need not detail the mass murders committed by the Reds; however, no sustained outcry by our press there. But in this instance, in your edition of Nov. 22-23, I find two columns on the front page and about half of Page 2 plus photographs and editorials publicizing this unfortunate affair. And all this without a single statement of fact. All is allegation and conjecture. The Vietnamese youth pictured on the front page might have been an innocent bystander. Then again, he may be a VC leader.

Most appalling is the fact that our military system is being undermined by our enemies as well as our misguided friends. In placing heroic young men on trial for doing their duty, in bowing to the pressure of the vociferous unwashed minority, our government is causing

## Facing the Dark Si

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—Europeans might be expected to take some grim satisfaction, these days, at the troubles of their rich and powerful ally across the Atlantic. But the Vietnam massacre reports, on top of all the other recent American tragedies of violence and social conflict, have in fact produced almost no such Schadenfreude.

The sickening stories of what happened at Song My have not evoked the suggestion that Americans are an evil people. The episode is rather seen as a reminder that there is a dark side to all human beings, to all societies.

The people of Europe have experienced that darkness so recently in their own countries that they cannot but acknowledge its existence. Frenchmen of sensitivity remember torture in Algeria. The British have on their consciences brutality in India and Ireland and other colonial outposts. The German examples of savagery need no reminder.

But it is not much of a solace to Americans to know that other people have been guilty of inhumanity. For we thought we had crossed the ocean to escape from the old tyrannies and found an idealistic society. We thought man's fate since the Fall would be overcome in America.

We learned all that in school. Of course there was a good deal of hypocrisy in the lesson. Few of us stopped to think that our civilization was established in North America by the mass slaughter of Indians. Or to understand the cost of slavery, to whites as well as blacks. Or to consider the significance of the periodic waves of intolerance that have swept what we think of as an open society.

Growing Up  
To recognize the bad in ourselves with the good, to see ourselves honestly, would be healthy for the United States in the end. Only children and stunted adults live in fairy tales. Growing up is good for countries as well as individuals.

But the process of learning to know oneself can be painful for a society as for a person. There is a temptation to deny the unpleasant truth, to attach blame to others, to pick out scapegoats. But that way, in conditions of stress, lies national hysteria.

The task of American leadership

today, therefore, is to get strength to face the darkness. Strength of the kind that makes all Americans agree on policies, for Vietnam encourage mutual understanding and sympathy.

That conception of makes the recent post-Nixon administration seem distant, strange and To all appearances, the President, with his have set out deliberate flame mutual suspicion in the country.

There was the attorney of the United States and, some would have provoking violence in a demonstration—and the fact, that it had been There was the Vice teaching some American and fear others—and at last on that familiar oblique paranoia, the press.

Slow to Rise  
The slowness of the a thing reaction to the investigations, also raised. Once the charges had lashed, a high-level its concern and determinat the facts was obvious if an impression of call easiness was not to Yet it was a week before real comment from a Secretary of Defense forthright reply to Sen he was "shocked" in the charges and two before a statement from House.

The facts and the f of the incident at Song I surely going to be full and that will make th unifying political leader. United States even grea such investigation there tations to find scapego political gain from a n aster. But the risks are. Europeans know the trying to govern a ( dividing and frightening. Those were the tactics c in the Dreyfus case, and ing bitterness permea the politics of France, the tactics of the Nazis, run any people must answer to their truth others but in themselves

## Letters

### Inflation: Does Nixon Have the Answer?

President Nixon and several of his advisers went all out to convince the top businessmen who were assembled in Washington last week that inflation is on the way out. "Those who bet on inflation will lose their bet," the President said flatly, "and those who bet on a cooling of the economy will win their bet." Perhaps that optimism is warranted by the situation which the President could see from the pitcher's mound, but from out in left field, and more especially in the bleachers, it appeared that the ball game was still far from being won.

The chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, Paul W. McCracken, was somewhat more specific than the President. After the cooling-off period has reached a point where it is safe to permit a resumption of growth, he said, "the annual increase in expenditures to purchase output is not going to be" on the 8-10 percent-per-year path but more likely at a pace of 5-6 percent. In other words, inflation will not be permitted to run riot again after a brief interval of curtailment. The administration is aiming at steady growth with what might be called a built-in cooling system.

Undoubtedly this is an admirable aim which has often been stated by administration spokesmen. What many of the assembled businessmen were waiting to hear, however, was how the feat was to be accomplished. On this point there was relatively little enlightenment, except the reiteration of a firm intent to keep a tight rein on credit, taxes and government spending. But some of the inflationary forces seem not to be yielding to fiscal and monetary controls.

On the same day that the President and his advisers spoke the Bureau of Labor Statistics announced another 0.4 percent rise

in the cost of living in October. While the rate of increase has leveled off slightly since midyear, the persistent climb in living costs is still very troublesome. Higher prices and higher wages are pushing costs still higher, and so the spiral ascends despite the restraints applied in Washington.

Perhaps the reduced governmental demands upon the economy and the curtailed monetary supply will lower production, pinch profits and discourage wage increases to the extent of halting inflation. But even if this may be taken for granted, some big uncertainties still remain. Secretary of the Treasury Kennedy called attention to the possibility that overly generous tax reductions plus increased spending for unquestioned social needs may turn a prospective federal surplus into a deficit again. It is well to remember that the Nixon administration may not have the last word in shaping these policies.

Nor can anyone foresee at this time what will be the reaction in Congress and the country to the lower level of economic activity that is contemplated. How much unemployment will seem tolerable? If the crunch over wage policies becomes severe, what will be the result of numerous long strikes? The President and Mr. McCracken have talked as if the cards were all in their hands, but of course they are not. In a free country thousands of independent forces play upon the general trend of events and upon the health or soundness of the economy. This newspaper is very hopeful that the policy of curbing inflation and of holding to a course of steady growth will be successful, but we doubt that the cause is served by easy assumptions which are subject to the buffeting of uncontrolled winds and hard facts.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### Troubled by Turmoil

Many of these letters come from obviously sincere people who are troubled by the turmoil of the time—by the war, the uproar in the cities, and the colleges; by the cost of living, the inflation, the alarming incidence of drug addiction, and the decline of authority in the family, the schools and the churches.

What is clear from many of these private correspondents, however, is that press and television, particularly the "liberal" commentators of the East, are being blamed for supporting the social revolution of the last two generations, for backing the growth of the welfare state, for dramatizing the plight of the Negroes, for

### International Opinion

#### Dollar Dominance

We are now in the situation which Gen. de Gaulle wanted above all to avoid. . . . If bankers in Europe are fascinated by the American currency, small and big private investors are fascinated even more, haunted as they are by devaluation. Now, at this

very moment, American and European banks—including French ones—are developing mechanisms that will permit everyone to invest his money in dollars. There can be no mistake about it: should these mechanisms work one day, a country like France would be literally colonized, so great is the eagerness of our capital to expatriate itself.

—From L'Express (Paris).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

Nov. 29, 1894

NEW YORK.—It was a good old-fashioned Thanksgiving Day, with the thermometer down nobody knows where, and ice skaters in all the city parks and rinks, and the biggest sale of turkeys on record consumed by a thankful population. The noble day was also celebrated by Americans in other lands; notably in London, Rome, Berlin, Paris and Nice. There were several celebrations in Paris, at the Embassy, on the Left Bank and at the American Church in the Rue de Berri, which was adorned with corn, fruit and flowers.

#### Fifty Years Ago

Nov. 29, 1919

WASHINGTON.—Visitors to Washington from every section of the country have all brought the report that the continued illness of President Wilson is the cause of nationwide concern. The news is rapidly spreading throughout the country that the optimistic reports which emanate from the White House concerning the marked improvement in the President's condition are not supported or corroborated by any relaxation of the impenetrable cordon which has been thrown about the Chief Executive by his doctors and by Mrs. Wilson.

### Timing Obscure

There is not going to be such a conference in the first half of 1970, as the Warsaw Pact nations meeting in Prague recently suggested. But there very likely is going to be such a conference in the next couple of years, and Washington had better be prepared. The movement in that direction is obvious: the timing still obscure.

Next week in Brussels the NATO foreign and defense ministers will be grappling with the Warsaw Pact proposal as they did earlier at the April meeting in Washington. A fudged reply again is likely but this is only a way to buy time. Both NATO and Communist diplomats agree that very much now depends on Mr. Brandt's Ostpolitik, his policy toward the East and most specifically toward Poland. Here will be the first hard test of Soviet intentions and of the latitude Moscow will give Warsaw or any of the other East European regimes to deal with the West.

Washington tends to view the European security conference idea as simply a Soviet design to make permanent the division of Europe a quarter century after the Red

## Herald Tribune

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Switzerland (air)	12.50	24.00	48.00	12.50
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U.S.A. (air)	12.50	24.00	48.00	12.50
U.S.S.R. (air)	12.50	24.00	48.00	12.50
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the Dark  
Anthony Lewis

BUSINESS

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 29-30, 1969

FINANCE

Page 9

## K. Takes Exception to EEC Ruling on ICI

Nov. 28 (NYT).—The government has taken exception to an effort by the European Economic Community to limit the jurisdiction over a national British chemical company.

## German Coal Output Larger Plan Approved

Nov. 28 (AP).—The European Economic Community executive committee has approved a plan for a 20 per cent increase in German coal output.

The commission's decision to account for the fact that the past ten years of had such a position in the market that coal no longer played a predominant role.

German government has for two years been advocating a coal consolidation as the solution to the gradual deterioration at the

Size of Operation  
USSELS, Nov. 28 (NYT).—The combine will represent 11.7 per cent of the Common Market's energy production.

records Broken  
French Auto  
Nov. 28.—The French auto industry broke all previous records of production and exports last month.

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## U.S. Eyes Floor for Gold Price

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (WP).—A behind-the-scenes debate is taking place at high levels in the U.S. government on whether to place a floor under the sliding free market gold price.

Pressure for such a floor, presumably at the "official" \$35 price, is coming not only from South Africa, the major Western gold producer, but from European governments who allege that if the price drops below \$35 an ounce, it would be unsettling to their citizens who own gold, and to some extent to their own treasuries.

The unofficial market price for gold has dropped from nearly \$44 an ounce this past spring to within pennies of the \$35 official price.

Key U.S. Treasury officials have had sporadic talks with the South African government for almost a year on whether a floor price should be instituted, and if so, at what level. There has been no agreement.

Agreement Is Feasible  
But contrary to the view of some influential congressmen and other experts, the position of the Nixon administration is that it is possible to reach an agreement with South Africa that would be beneficial to the United States.

But this willingness to consider a deal with the South Africans draws the ire of Rep. Henry Reuss, D. Wis., who heads the Joint Economic Subcommittee on monetary matters.

Rep. Reuss says an agreement would be "stupid." He argues that the South Africans "will have to sell their gold on the free market, and the price could drop to \$28 or even lower."

Despite Rep. Reuss's objections, the government will outline its conditions for a gold price deal to its major continental allies when Treasury Secretary David M. Kennedy goes to Europe for a NATO conference next month.

major central banks would be a different issue, and while the preference of the U.S. government is to maintain the tough attitude toward South Africa, it has been since March, 1968, there are those who feel they must make concessions to the edgy European point of view.

Moreover, as a practical matter, it is conceivable that leading European central banks, anxious to see a floor for gold, may provide it themselves, regardless of U.S. reservations or conditions.

Behind the slide in gold prices, precipitous in the past several weeks, has been the successful institution of the Special Drawing Rights (SDR) system, which makes it evident that the principal growth in monetary reserves in the next many years will be from that source, not gold.

Critics say it would be a mistake to give in now to the "ill-conceived" concern among Europeans that the value of their reserves might drop. Rep. Reuss suggested that any central bank worried about the value of gold could sell official holdings to the IMF for SDRs.

The IMF maintains a discreet silence, since its governing board is the creature of individual governments not yet in agreement on the issue. But within the IMF staff, there is known to be a feeling that it has some obligation to buy gold from any country offering it at the official \$35 price.

Those who oppose this think it an unnecessary concession. "We shouldn't give a damn what happens in the (unofficial) gold market," says an official who helped create it last year.

Rep. Reuss revealed that a report by his committee, to be issued in a few weeks, will condemn any step toward providing a support price as weakening the two-tier system.

South African Lobbying  
Since March, 1968, when the major Western nations agreed that it was no longer "necessary" to buy newly mined gold for their reserves, South Africa has been lobbying for an agreement which once again would allow its gold to move to central banks and into the IMF.

## Nippon Light Metal Japanese-Canadian Firm To Raise Aluminum Output

By Robert Walker

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (NYT).—Nippon Light Metal Co., the biggest aluminum producer in Japan, says it will spend more than \$60 million to add 180 million pounds a year to its smelter capacity.

This will be the newest development in a massive increase for aluminum that is running parallel to the expansion of Japanese steel capacity.

Announcement of the latest expansion by Nippon Light Metal was made in Montreal by Alcan Aluminum Ltd., which owns 50 per cent of the Japanese concern. The rest of the shares are mainly in the hands of individual Japanese stockholders.

The existing annual capacity of Nippon Light Metal is about 500 million pounds. The new project—which will enlarge a smelter at Kitagawa—will be part of a program costing \$170 million, designed to raise total capacity to 840 million pounds by late 1971.

Alcan said the program had been "strongly supported by Japanese government development agencies." On the question of financing, Alcan said it expected to make "certain subscriptions of equity capital." However, it observed that the Japanese concern would "obtain most of its capital needs from internally generated funds, from government-controlled bank funds and from other local borrowings in Japan."

In conjunction with the expansion of smelter capacity, Nippon Light Metal is raising production of alumina, the raw material derived from bauxite ore, and adding facilities to turn out fabricated and semifinished aluminum products.

The company indicated that its domestic market would absorb a large part of the increased production. It said it expected Japanese aluminum consumption would rise about 20 percent this year.

Volume dwindled markedly with the session sandwiched between Thanksgiving Day and Saturday. Many traders and customers took an extended four-day weekend.

## Broad-Based, Timid Rally On Big Board Volume Is Held Low As Traders Take Off

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (NYT).—Wall Street produced its best performance in three weeks in a slow session today that saw the glamour issues steal the show.

In a rebound described by analysts as "technical" in nature, New York Stock Exchange prices extended their gains of Wednesday. Computer and drug stocks repeated as the best-acting groups.

IBM rose 7 to 357. Management of the world's leading computer maker has noted that results for the final 1969 quarter will exceed its earlier projections.

University Computing climbed 4 1/8 to 99 7/8. Memorex gained 5/8 to 171 and Electronic Memories ran ahead 3 3/8 to 78 1/2.

Merck, up 3 1/4 to 107, was a feature among the drugs. It raised the quarterly dividend on Tuesday.

Volume dwindled markedly with the session sandwiched between Thanksgiving Day and Saturday. Many traders and customers took an extended four-day weekend.

Turnover on the Big Board contracted to 8.55 million shares from Wednesday's 10.38 million shares. It was the slowest trading day since 8.31 million shares changed hands on Sept. 8.

The Dow Jones Industrial average, displaying small gains throughout the session, ended 1.78 higher at 812.30.

## Denmark Gets Austere Fiscal 1971 Budget

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 28 (AP).—Denmark's Minister of Finance Poul Moeller today presented a \$4.5 billion surplus budget for 1970-1971, spelling a year of austerity for 4.7 million Danes who were told in unmistakable terms that any increase in private consumption must be kept below 2 percent.

U.K. Dock Men Ask Antwerp to Boycott Container  
LONDON, Nov. 28 (UPI).—British longshoremen today asked Belgian dockers to boycott British ships taking containers from Australia to Antwerp and bypassing the workers' ban on unloading containers in the Port of London.

Belgian dock leaders said they would consider the move after meeting London longshoremen Tuesday. London longshoremen scheduled a meeting Monday and union leaders said they would meet management representatives this weekend.

The Overseas Containers consortium and Associated Containers Transportation have said the work ban forced them to stop waiting for London to become a terminal for the Australian container trade. They announced their move to Antwerp Thursday.

London longshoremen put the ban on working containers at the Tilbury docks until a pay and productivity agreement was negotiated with stevedores and shipers throughout the port. Workers rejected a proposed settlement by a small margin two weeks ago and the container lines made their move.

U.K. Gets Credit Line From U.S. for Aircraft  
LONDON, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—A British government policy document published today disclosed that an agreement with the U.S. Export-Import Bank has established a further line of credit of \$100 million to meet the cost of buying U.S. military aircraft.

## Trading Nations Set to Sign Oil Pollution Damage Pact

BRUSSELS, Nov. 28 (WP).—Representatives of the world's major trading nations, including the United States, will sign tomorrow two new conventions which will go a long way towards providing adequate compensation for victims of oil pollution.

One of the two conventions, which together constitute an international maritime law, will allow nations to protect their own interests, and particularly coastlines, from pollution damage. The second, civil law, convention establishes limited but strict liability on the owner of a tanker for any damage incurred.

The conventions were drawn up here under the auspices of the inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, a United Nations specialized agency. They are a result of a British initiative following the Torrey Canyon tanker disaster off Britain's south coast two years ago.

Unless tanker owners can prove that the coastal area involved or a third party caused the damage, either deliberately or through negligence, they will have to compensate the victim by amounts up to \$125 per gross ton of the ships involved or a total of \$14 million for any one incident, whichever ever may be less.

It is not yet clear what will happen if the damage is estimated as beyond this limit, but a plan for an international fund, contributions to which will either be made by leading oil companies or by levies on transported oil is under negotiation. The conventions are to enter into force once they have been signed or ratified by 15 nations, and not later than 1971.

Dresdner Bank Buys 75% Interest in Bank  
FRANKFURT, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—Dresdner Bank AG, West Germany's third biggest bank, will buy a 75 percent stake in the share capital of Deutsche Laenderbank AG from Schweizerische Bankgesellschaft of Switzerland.

## Union Starts Boycott on GE Products

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP).—A nationwide boycott against General Electric Co. products was started today by the AFL-CIO in support of a strike by 13 unions against the nation's fourth largest industrial corporation.

It was the first boycott called by the AFL-CIO headquarters, although the labor group has supported many. The GE strike, began Oct. 28, has idled about 130,000 workers at GE plants in 135 cities.

No effort will be made to stop deliveries to stores handling GE products, but there will be "informational" picketing and general publicity campaigning, including billboard and other advertising if the dispute continues, the spokesman said.

More Major Strikes Seen in Next 12 Months  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—The crippling strike against General Electric Co., now in its fifth week, is the first of a series of crises over the next 12 months which are expected to put President Nixon's labor policies to a crucial test.

Early indications are that the administration will continue to favor a hands-off policy, allowing labor unions and management to hammer out their own settlements, even if it takes a strike to force agreement.

The president, in an Oct. 18 letter to business and labor leaders, appealed for moderate wage increases in new contracts.

But union leaders are adamantly demanding healthy wage rises to make up for the inflation that has eaten up past pay rises, and to offset any future price increases.

Following the GE dispute came equally crucial and heated contract bargaining in the automobile industry, construction, railroads, oil refining, communications and the food industry.

## Foreigners Hike U.S. Stock and Bond Purchases

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—Net foreign purchases of U.S. stocks and bonds rose in September, the Treasury Department reported today.

Net stock purchases by foreigners totaled \$118 million in September, against \$89 million the previous month. The two gains follow two consecutive months when stock selling heavily outweighed purchases.

Switzerland accounted for the heaviest buying in this area, purchasing a net total of \$38 million of U.S. stocks, according to the Treasury Department's monthly bulletin. The Netherlands came next with \$32 million.

Bond purchases by foreigners gained slightly, raising the net figure to \$39 million in September from \$31 million in August, the low for the year. Britain was the heaviest single purchaser, with a net \$38 million purchase.

Denny's Revises Revenue Figures  
LA MIRADA, Calif., Nov. 28 (Reuters).—Denny's Restaurants Inc. said today it has revised previously audited figures for the fiscal year ended June 27 by determining that future years' about \$2.8 million of revenues from sales of area franchises.

Previously announced operating results for the first quarter of fiscal 1970 will not be affected, but "some positive effect on the balance of fiscal 1970 operating results is anticipated from this action," Denny's said.

Revised fiscal 1969 results put profits at 63 cents a share, up from 60 cents a year ago, and revenues at \$56 million, up from \$40.85 million.

## Market Turn

The general market finally began to make a turn for the better in the final hour of trading in the previous session. Prior to that improvement in market breadth, declines had outnumbered advances for 12 straight trading days.

Improvement was seen also today in the ratio of new 1969 highs to new lows—6 to 73—compared with Wednesday's reading of only 3 new highs to 134 lows.

Benguet rose 5/8 to 14, the most active issue. This gain occurred despite a news report stating that the government of British Columbia has asked to block a proposed recreational and ski complex under the present board of directors in the development company that is controlled by Benguet.

British Repayment  
LONDON, Nov. 28 (AP).—The British government today paid back \$300 million in advance on its debt to the International Monetary Fund. The amount was not due until next month as sixth installment in the repayment program for the \$1.4 billion borrowed in May, 1965. The total repaid now stands at \$1 billion.

## ASK YOURSELF THESE TWO QUESTIONS

1. Are you getting the best performance on your portfolio?
2. Were your stocks among those that went up while the Dow Jones Industrial Average fell 12.6% from April to October, 1969?

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Year	Stocks	Bonds	Notes	1969 — Stocks and Bonds
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[illegible]

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**There was considerable throat-clearing at certain clubs when it was learned that we invested a pension fund 100% in common stocks.**

We noticed the same reaction in 1949, when Bankers Trust first placed *any* common stock in pension portfolios.

And again in 1958, when we were the first bank to recommend a common stock position of as much as 65% in pension funds.

Nobody said a word, but the implication of all that ahem-ing (especially during the big market dip of May, 1962) was quite clear: big banks just don't behave that way.

The assumption was that banks are unwilling to take risks, and slow to react to new situations.

We can't speak for any other bank, but we take exception to the assumption.

Bankers Trust moves as fast as you. Young, aggressive, and quick to respond to a new investment situation. They can, and often do, take action within minutes.

s, or faster than, any other investment institution.

Our ability to make decisions quickly is based, in part, on detailed mathematical studies of a wide range of stocks conducted over several years by our Management Science Group.

One of the Group's basic conclusions, which we call the Risk

**Opportunity Factor**, is that smaller capitalized companies present slightly more risk, but much greater investment poten-

This conclusion, which the Management Science Group is delighted to prove on its computers, explains why Bankers

Trust puts about three times more pension money into these situations than other investment institutions with similar goals.

The same kind of basic research also explains why the non-restricted pension funds we administer have been invested in common stocks since 1960, at an aver-

(A figure which is considerably above the average of institutional investors.)

Naturally, we evaluate the requirements of every pension fund individually. So we don't always advise a 100% investment in common stock.

But if there's no clear-cut  
ced for a contingency fund, we  
on't see why we shouldn't.  
Whatever our decision may

There would be considerable, justifiable throat-clearing if our goal were less.

26 1/4	18 1/4	Garlock	.80
21 3/4	7 3/4	Gatwyl	.4
18 3/4	14 1/2	Gemini	Ca
12 3/4	10 1/2	Gemin	.5
33 1/2	25 1/4	GAlnv	2.3
80 1/2	40 1/4	GAmOil	.8
48 3/4	31 3/4	GATran	1.

60%	45%	Gn Arm Pz
17%	12%	Gen Banc
36%	16%	Gen Cable
32%	19%	Gen Cig 1
40%	23%	GnDevel 7
49%	23	GenDynam
98%	80%	Gen Elec 2
21%	11	Gn Firpt 3
86%	71%	Gen Fds 2
41%	13%	Gen Host

43 1/2	26	Gen (ns)
57 1/2	47 1/2	Gen Instr p
39 1/2	30	Gen Mills
83 1/2	70 1/2	Gen Mot 4.3
87 1/2	73	G Mot Spf
65 1/2	55	G Mot p3
25	16 1/2	Gen PCem
22 1/2	22 1/2	Gen Pub 1

32%	121%	Gen Refr
17%	104%	Gen Refr
59	30 1/2	Gen Sig 1
106	76 1/2	Gen Sig pf
32%	15%	GenSHind
48%	31	G Tel El 1
50%	41 1/2	G Tel El pf2
31 1/2	17 1/2	G Tel pf81
53	21 1/2	GenTime 1
34%	17%	Gen Tire 1
55	28	Genesco 1
13 1/2	11 1/2	Genstar 1

10	81½	89½	81½	81½	79
2	70½	69½	20½	20½	
13	9	9	8½	9	— ½
13	15½	15½	15	15	— ½
9	10½	10½	10½	10½	+ ½
12	28	28½	28	28½	+ ½
129	42½	42½	41½	42	+ ½
46	36½	36½	35½	35½	— ½

2	51	51	51	
16	14%	14%	13%	13% - 1/2
60	16%	19%	18%	19 - 1/2
8	20	20%	20	20% - 1/2
20	32	32	30%	30% - 1/2
81	26%	26%	25%	26 + 1/2
318	81%	81%	80	80% - 1/2
13	13%	13%	12%	13% - 1/2
98	82%	82%	81%	82% - 1/2
116	14%	14%	14%	14% + 1/2

263	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	+	1
1	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	1
116	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$		
592	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71	71	-	1
17	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	1
2	56	56	56	56	-	1
12	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$		
197	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	+	1

12	12	12	12	12	12	12
22	22	22	22	22	22	22
3	48%	49	48%	49	+	1/2
1	90	90	90	90		
22	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	+	1/2
357	22	32 1/2	21 1/2	31 1/2	-	1/2
8	43 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	-	1/2
2168	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	-	1/2
39	33 1/2	34	33 1/2	33 1/2		
72	18 1/2	19	18 1/2	18 1/2	-	3/4
42	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	30	+	3/4
16	12 1/2	12 1/2	12	12		

35%	35%	Kendall	.60	8	43%	4
5	34%	Kennner	.80	23	32	3
5½	37	Kennett	2.40	84	43%	4
5½	25	KFCH Del	.18	174	49%	4
6	26%	Ky Util	1.48	1	29%	2
6½	80%	Kerr Mc	1.50	22	95%	9
7	75%	Kerr Mc	14.50	3	83%	8
7½	73%	Kerr Mc	1.00	7	83%	8

3%	3%	KeySoftContn	2	27%	2
3%	34%	KiddeCo	1,657	116	52%
60%	60%	KbmbClk	2,20	14	74%
14%	14%	KingsDSL	41	41	20%
19%	19%	KinneyNS	25	215	30%
2	90	Kinney pf4.25	2	108%	10
37%	37%	Kinney pf1.25	19	59%	6
1%	1%	Kinney pf.90	19	59%	5
30%	30%	Kirsch Co	1	5	48%
3%	3%	KLM-A	2,499	11	52%

1 1/2%	35 1/2%	KLM fr2.49g	2	50	5
1 1/2%	36 1/2%	KnightN 25g	14	45%	2
1 1/2%	36 1/2%	Koehring 2	29	27%	2
1 1/2%	38 1/2%	Koehr pf2.75	1	39 1/2%	3
1 1/2%	39 1/2%	Koppers 1.60	7	38 1/2%	3
1 1/2%	57	Koppers .pf 4	230	57 1/2%	5
1 1/2%	12 1/2%	Koracorp Ind	23	13 1/2%	1

38%	Kramka	1.70	67	39%	2
37%	Kresga	55.40	136	56%	5
22%	Krochler	.80a	47	24%	2
31%	Kroger	1.30	56	33%	3

**L**

19%	Lac Gas	1.40	4	20%	2
24	Laman Sess	1	5	34%	2
31%	LaneBry	1.20	6	38%	3
31%	Lany Rltz	.60	23	40%	3

43%	43%—	4%	65	53	N5F
32	33 1/4+	1%	58%	47%	N5F
43 1/2	43%+	4%	53 1/2	33	Nor
48%	49 1/2+	1/2	57	33	Nor
29%	29%+	1/2	36%	24	Nor
95	95		27%	14%	Nur
82 1/2	82 1/2+	1/2	136 1/2	49%	Nur

27%	27%	1%	59%	47%	NW
52 1/2%	52 1/2%	+ 1/2%	186	41%	NW
72 1/2%	73%	- 1 1/2%	34	43%	NW
28 1/2%	21	+ 1/2%	44%	30%	Nor
30%	30%	+ 1	57%	39%	Nor
108%	108%		49%	37	No5
59 1/2%	61	+ 2 1/2%	23	16	NVI
59 1/2%	59 1/2%	+ 2			
48	48	- 1			
57%	57%	+ 1			

50	50	29½	14	Oak
43½	46 + ½	27½	21	Oak
26¼	27 - ¾	51½	23½	Oak
39½	39½ - ¾	150¼	69	Oak
38¼	38½ + ¼	154½	67½	Oak
57½	57½ - ¾	79	36½	Oak
12½	13½ - ¼	304	78	Oak

39%	40	+	9%	27%	37	Cs
55%	56%	-	1%	65%	72	Op
24	24			30%	23	Oh
33%	33%	-	1%	72%	61	Oh
				73%	60%	Oh
				64	53%	Oh
				25%	19%	Oh
				13%	12	Ok
20%	20%	-	1%	21	18	Ok
24%	25%	+	1%	32%	22%	Oh
38%	38%			33%	19	Om
40%	40%	-	1%			

pf4.18	218	54	54	54
pf3.60	220	40%	49	48%
top 1	18	37%	37%	37%
pf1.45	8	37%	39%	37%
airl .45	140	31%	31%	30%
land 1.40	79	15%	15%	15%
pfA5	16	53%	53%	52%

pIC5	28	52%	52%	52%
pIC4.20	29	45%	45%	44%
SIW 2	13	77%	77%	77%
1.50	10	31%	31%	31%
m 1.22	173	43%	43%	47%
pIT.60	706	43%	43%	43%
Co	4	17	17%	17

ect .64	11	14%	14%	14%
Pd .80	5	26½	26½	26½
et Pet 1	679	25½	25½	24½
et pf 4	3	74½	74½	74½
pf 3.60	52	75½	77½	75
pf 2.18	6	40½	41½	48½
et .64	3	21½	21½	21

	32	33	34	35
pf1.87	19	23	34%	33
pf1.50	102	23%	23%	22%
pf4.44	120	52	62	62
pf4.40	170	64	64	62%
pf3.90	280	55%	56	55%
E.1.08	19	21%	21%	21
pf.80	22	12%	12%	12%
ge.1.12	38	18%	18%	18%
wp.58	63	23%	23%	23%
ind-1f	14	19%	20%	19%

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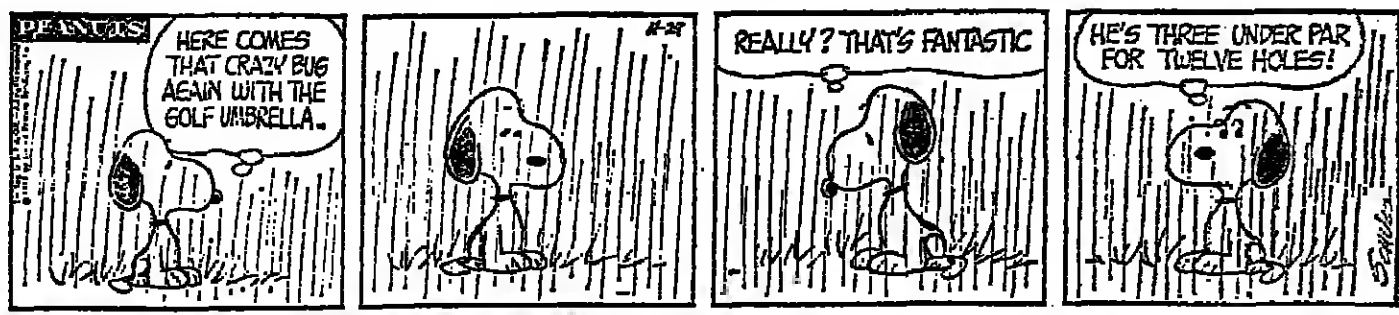
<p>4 Santos B. ----- 4.48 37</p> <p>1973 b, Dec. '70 1973 b.</p> <p>Coffee futures: Dec. 41.65, March '70 40.11, May '70 39.95, July '70 39.75, Sept. '70 39.53, Dec. '70 33.70, March '71 38.48, 33.00, March '70 71.35, May '70 69.60.</p> <p>Copper futures: Dec. 74.10, Jan. '70 70.70, Feb. 67.85, Sept. '70 66.55, Oct. '70 65.30, Dec. '70 66.00.</p> <p>Cotton futures No. 2, Dec. 35.25 b, March '70 35.50 b, May '70 37.25, July '70 37.55 b, Oct. '70 36.45, Dec. '70 36.40 b, March '71 36.55 b.</p> <p>Silver futures: Dec. 167.70, Jan. '70 167.30, March '70 164.40, May '70 169.40, July '70 169.50, Sept. '70 166.30, Dec. '70 171.50, Jan. '71 213.20, March '71 215.00.</p> <p>Rubber futures: No sales.</p> <p>Coffee B futures: No sales.</p> <p>Baw hide futures: No sales.</p> <p>a-Asked. b-Bid. n-Nominal.</p>	<p> <p>1973 b, Dec. '70 1973 b.</p> <p>Corn</p> <p>1.19 1.19% 1.18% 1.18% 1.19%</p> <p>Dec 1.20% 1.20% 1.20% 1.20%</p> <p>Mar 1.25% 1.25 1.25% 1.25%</p> <p>May 1.27% 1.26% 1.27% 1.27%</p> <p>Jul 1.27% 1.27% 1.26% 1.26%</p> <p>Sep 1.27% 1.27% 1.26% 1.26%</p> <p>GATS</p> <p>37% 57% 56% 57%</p> <p>Dec 65% 63% 61% 61%</p> <p>Mar 65% 65% 65% 65%</p> <p>May 65% 65% 64% 64%</p> <p>Jul 64% 64% 64% 64%</p> <p>Sep 64% 64% 64% 64%</p> <p>RYE</p> <p>1.09% 1.09% 1.06% 1.06%</p> <p>Dec 1.09% 1.09% 1.06% 1.06%</p> <p>Mar 1.17% 1.17% 1.16% 1.17%</p> <p>May 1.17 1.17 1.16% 1.16%</p> <p>Jul 1.17 1.17 1.16% 1.16%</p> <p>Sep 1.15% 1.15%</p> <p>SOYBEANS</p> <p>2.46% 2.46% 2.43% 2.43%</p> <p>Dec 2.51% 2.51% 2.50% 2.50%</p> <p>Mar 2.55 2.55% 2.53% 2.53%</p> <p>May 2.57% 2.58 2.56% 2.56%</p> <p>Jul 2.57% 2.58 2.56% 2.56%</p> </p>	<p> <p>SOYBEAN MEAL</p> <p>70.25 70.25 70.15</p> <p>Dec 69.40 69.25 69.40</p> <p>Jan 69.40 69.40 69.50</p> <p>Mar 70.30 71.05 70.65</p> <p>May 72.35 72.35 72.00</p> <p>Jul 72.50 72.50 72.25</p> <p>Sep 70.20 70.50 70.00</p> <p>Aug 72.50 72.50 72.25</p> <p>CHOICE STEERS</p> <p>29.52 29.50 29.52</p> <p>Dec 29.50 29.50 29.50</p> <p>Jan 29.52 29.52 29.55</p> <p>Feb 29.50 29.50 29.50</p> <p>Mar 29.52 29.52 29.55</p> <p>ICED BREADS</p> <p>37.82 37.82 37.85</p> <p>Dec 35.40 35.40 35.35</p> <p>Jan 35.37 35.37 35.37</p> <p>Mar 35.50 35.50 35.57</p> <p>Sep 35.50 35.50 35.57</p> <p>b-bid; a-asked; n-nominal.</p> </p>
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PEANUTS



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WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



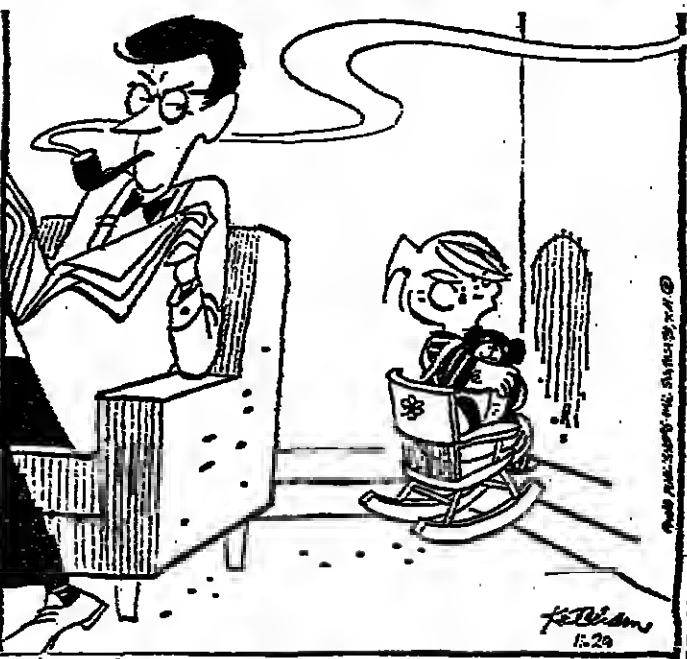
POGO



BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LANVA  
KOVEE  
CARGIL  
HELISG

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

IN HIS

Yesterday's Jumble: TOOTH BROOD FACADE, DOUBLY.  
Answer: How a bad boy was put to bed—HE WAS "ROY-COT-TEB".

- ACROSS
- 1 Dopeful driver
  - 2 Bird feeding
  - 3 Takes it easy
  - 4 Bird with laughing nest
  - 5 Watcher over me?
  - 6 Specialized
  - 7 Site of S.M.U.
  - 8 Wings of building
  - 9 Minimal beach wear
  - 10 Like Priests' hands
  - 11 Customarily
  - 12 Wolf fabric from Asia
  - 13 Shofokhov's quiet river
  - 14 Yosi Goo
  - 15 Woodworker's aids
  - 16 Doleful
  - 17 Spoiled-child specialist
  - 18 Waterproofed
  - 19 Rape and riation
  - 20 Metaculus
  - 21 Estimate
  - 22 Forthright
  - 23 Elder for rolling stock
  - 24 Draw from
  - 25 Deceptive of energy
  - 26 System of beliefs
  - 27 Adversary
  - 28 Maroon
  - 29 Rage and ciation
  - 30 Heels
  - 31 Seated treat
  - 32 Telling of tomorrow
  - 33 Brief
  - 34 Maroon
  - 35 Models of cold perfection
- DOWN
- 1 Follower of fashion
  - 2 Mace of salubrious
  - 3 Lustreous
  - 4 Pious
  - 5 High note
  - 6 Made to a
  - 7 Com's routine
  - 8 Archaisms
  - 9 Amused expression
  - 10 Slipping, as of a disk
  - 11 Movie pianist
  - 12 Mrs. Grundy and others
  - 13 Blind
  - 14 Scripts
  - 15 Blueprint
  - 16 Younger son
  - 17 Crafty
  - 18 Swiftness
  - 19 Sudden city
  - 20 Behren
  - 21 Measure for anyone
  - 22 Reverses for evening ladies
  - 23 Trump, for short
  - 24 Like fecality
  - 25 Knew to fury
  - 26 Disconcert
  - 27 Social place
  - 28 Numerical system
  - 29 Role for wide-eyed girl
  - 30 Out of the weather
  - 31 Underdeveloped
  - 32 Damsels
  - 33 Soups, Fr.
  - 34 Grooms
  - 35 Officer to Marbeth
  - 36 One who manages

Solution to LAST WEEK'S Puzzle

ACROSS

- 1 APPLIES
- 2 EISEN
- 3 PLAINS
- 4 STUBA
- 5 PUPPETS
- 6 COME
- 7 AUTOS
- 8 KNEAD
- 9 BUST
- 10 FIGHTING
- 11 TIGER
- 12 TASTE
- 13 OGU
- 14 INHALL
- 15 BENEUP
- 16 SEUSIN
- 17 SIEDANS
- 18 DUNE
- 19 D
- 20 RERODA
- 21 ERITRICO
- 22 BUES
- 23 CONIT
- 24 RIT
- 25 SAT
- 26 RUIT
- 27 REINE
- 28 ETINANE
- 29 CAPERS
- 30 THAD
- 31 BINWAYS
- 32 ANMS
- 33 BOLOGNA
- 34 DES
- 35 SUT
- 36 GARIELIS
- 37 DUBIT
- 38 DRES
- 39 GLOTH
- 40 DILLAR
- 41 CIPALIS
- 42 SINORI
- 43 PIAPERIN
- 44 RIL
- 45 ATRIA
- 46 SET
- 47 GOLLIES
- 48 NEGOTI
- 49 TOADY
- 50 KILS
- 51 BANCAL
- 52 CUBEN
- 53 LIENTILIS
- 54 DEZA
- 55 OSTILO
- 56 S
- 57 ED
- 58 AMIENS
- 59 SICUTIDIS
- 60 KAMA
- 61 KILS
- 62 SUPERDEIS
- 63 ANKOP
- 64 PATOL
- 65 SHOCKW
- 66 ORTIL
- 67 SPITING
- 68 UNJAY
- 69 ASURE
- 70 YERFOR
- 71 MO
- 72 REROY
- 73 RHIDS
- 74 ROMAN
- 75 AISE
- 76 AWAK
- 77 RIKER
- 78 DITTO
- 79 CO
- 80 STATE
- 81 RIE
- 82 BEL
- 83 PERAW
- 84 DIERE
- 85 H
- 86 IT
- 87 ADIAT
- 88 RESIN
- 89 EDAR
- 90 DEN

DOWN

- 1 3 Travel
- 2 Metal fastener
- 3 Adjective for Podunk
- 4 Live
- 5 Role loaned by Scots
- 6 Overlook
- 7 Arctic diver
- 8 Prejeter
- 9 Insert
- 10 Vandalism
- 11 Mewer
- 12 Surfels
- 13 Show rage
- 14 Physical entity
- 15 Slang for easy money
- 16 Successive
- 17 Success
- 18 Chug, bird, for short
- 19 Croops
- 20 "the talon"
- 21 Bear heads
- 22 Book salt
- 23 Thaw as one's own
- 24 Yarnosa
- 25 Charms
- 26 Colored
- 27 Followed
- 28 Successive
- 29 Success
- 30 Chemical dye
- 31 Mops of hair
- 32 Time period
- 33 Bites on a
- 34 Yaws
- 35 Edible South Sea worm
- 36 Bacteria
- 37 Bacteria
- 38 Twist
- 39 Warden
- 40 Comed
- 41 Chubbly
- 42 Mink
- 43 Mink
- 44 Height
- 45 Navalist
- 46 Corveta
- 47 Ship of the
- 48 Ship of the
- 49 Unaware of
- 50 Rights of wrong
- 51 Dugout
- 52 Sewer
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BOOKS

VOLTAIRE

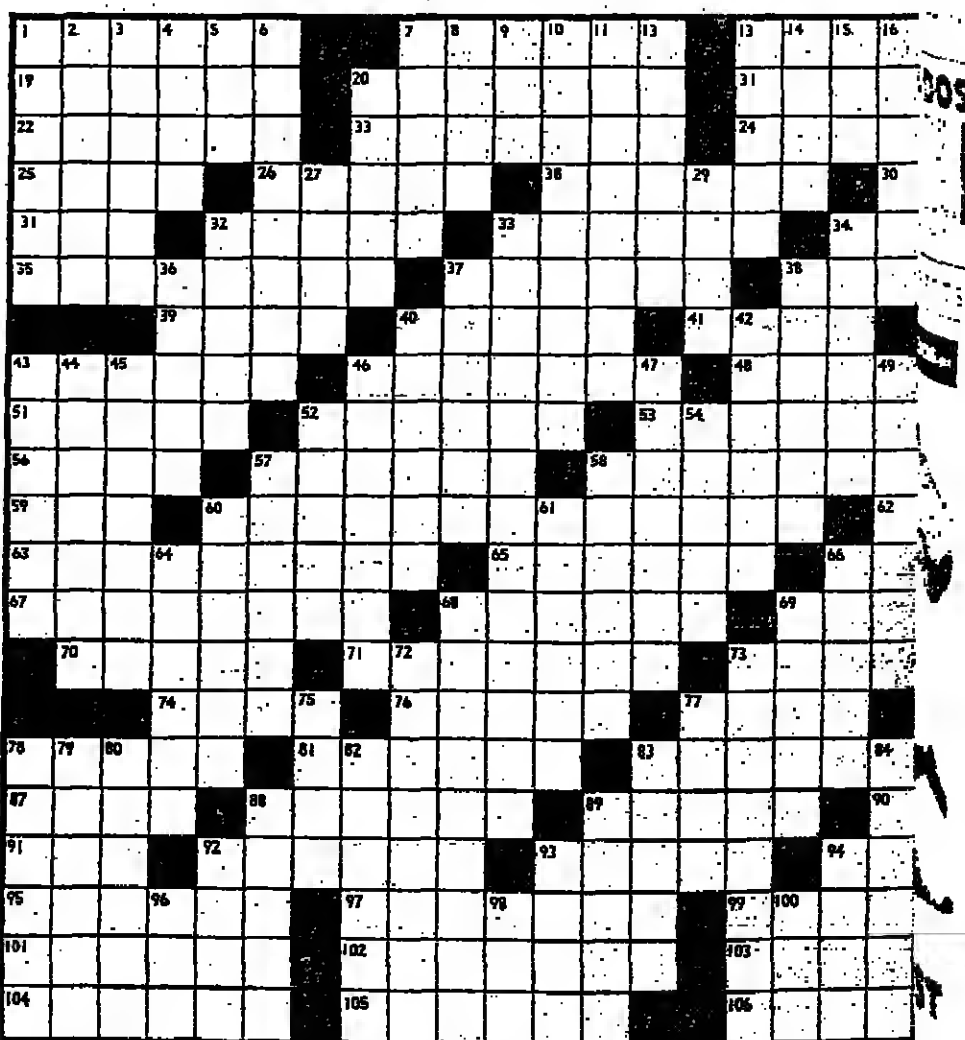
By Theodore Besterman. Harcourt Brace & Co. 637 pp. \$21.50

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

THEODORE BESTERMAN'S majestic biography of Voltaire does two things for its subject: it enshrines him and puts a hedge around the shrine. Besterman has lavished his scholarly and literary skill on the famous Frenchman, but the results are marmoreal. We stand at attention before the pedestal but we are not much warmed by the man. The book is an extended sermon on the text of "Let's off, gentlemen—a genius." And though we bend before the weight of the evidence, we are finally willing to accept the author's word for it than prove it for ourselves. Voltaire's output was, to use a mild term, staggering. The succession of plays, poems, epics, histories, philosophic tales, essays, discourses, scientific studies and pamphlets of all kinds is beyond belief. His creative force was an act of nature, a psychic furnace of unceasing energy. His works made him very rich, very famous and established him as the literary colossus of his time. Towards the end of his life, his home at Ferney was more a shrine than a dwelling place, and he was the resident god. He deserved it all, surely, in no way does Besterman, in spite of careful analyses, make me impatient or anxious to read them. He was a stylistic master (the hardest quality to get across in translation). The elegance and epigrammatic quality of his writing is enviable. Yet the author notes ruefully that Voltaire is not in fashion today. In English the frequency of studies about Voltaire is not matched by the popularity of his work. Except for a few tales, "Candide," "Zadig" and token volumes, Voltaire seems to be safely great and safely dead. Outdistanced. History may not have overwhelmed him, but it has outdistanced him, his campaigns for even-bettered justice for the disadvantaged as for the privileged, for the individual as against the state, for liberty of thought as against religious orthodoxy, and against all forms of petty and vicious oppression are as valid today as they were in his own day. Nevertheless, the terms of the arguments have changed. Voltaire's quarrels are not the quarrels of colonial colored nations against white, of those who want an economic restructuring of society, or those who want to explore the limits of consciousness through drugs or other induced ecstasies. Even in aesthetic terms Voltaire is distant. We demand something more or at least something different from poetry, tragic drama, fiction. Time and again Besterman reduces the qualities of Voltaire's literary work to the sentimental and the elegant with which they are expressed. But the writers we esteem, Dostoevski, Tolstol, Kafka, Frost, even Dickens, are not read for their sentimentousness. Besterman leaves the impression in Voltaire the dilect first. But perhaps what is most out of step with temper, his skeptical shieness. In an age of mysticism, with Freud, the mystique of the driven men and the mystique of the cool, rational and intelligence doesn't much power. Freud has shown a boiling cauldron out and it is hard to be these dynamic, and moments can be contrived by the play. Even the physical sciences their principle of and loss of parity, the harmonious first Newtonian world. Pondering the Voltaire brilliantly. Newton to his count day he would be por gap between the two. In the ordering of the sweet reason, as the show, is not enough. In his effort to foctaire the world figu man, perhaps the scholar in the field, scale of the man in day affairs. Only a decade of his life closely in his own facts are there the teen-age prodigy, the tations with the imprudent, exibe the early success of dies, his mistresses a friends, his snort response, his ur tionship with the aristocracy, his make money and lar, of it too, his friends times stormy, with the Great, and espe battles he fought to as, victims of tyrat mob rule who are and vulnerable to pr selves. All these activities expose a morbid ex nation. It is not r the ancient regime end, the wonder is it so long. Met Gives S Its Final C NEW YORK, Nov. —The Metropolitan seation's "Final" c fers to its perfor cians world perfo improvements in pay with previous propo In a bid to settle out dispute and ope on Dec. 22, Metropol itators' presented d offers to the chorus orchestra. The prb made public yester Initial reactions members to the offe to be mixed. Some were happy at the provements, but mac the Met's failure to pay for the nearly 11 work they have lost of the delay in the son.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

GETTING THE WORD—By Jack Luzzatto



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